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Rare Books and Other Bibliographical
Resources in Baltimore Libraries*

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PERHAPS Baltimore as a scholar's paradise is somewhat overshadowed by collections in Philadelphia, Washington, and other nearby cities, but I hope that even this brief résumé of some of these resources in public institutions will serve to justify our pride in our local collections. Inevitably it will cover a wide variety of scholarly resources—some composed of materials of great rarity, while others will be cited because of unusual content or special convenience to students, though they may contain no extremely rare or unique individual items.

For convenience I shall present the collections in two groups—those of general scholarly interest first, followed by others where the emphasis is on regional historical material.

In the first group are included the holdings of the Peabody Library, the Johns Hopkins University Library (including its Evergreen House rare book collection and the Welch Medical Library), a few collections at the Pratt Library, one collection at the College of Notre Dame, and the magnificent collection at the Walters Art Gallery.

* Read before the Society at a meeting in the Peabody Library, Baltimore, 8 Oct. 1960.

The Peabody Library

Founded in 1857 and opened to readers in 1866, this famous institution is the first of the three large general libraries in Baltimore. The present building was completed in 1878. Planned as a public *reference* library for serious scholars—a working collection for productive research—though always liberal in its interlibrary loan policies, it has not until recently circulated its books. Known throughout the world for its wealth of scholarly materials, and for its famous printed catalogue, the Peabody now contains some 350,000 books, periodicals, and pamphlets. It is particularly proud of its collection of older “fundamental” and permanently important titles, forming a well-rounded working library of essential books necessary to anyone doing advanced original work, though it has, to be sure, many genuine rarities. Law and medicine and “romance” were at the beginning the only topics to be excluded, though since that time some works of fiction have been acquired. For some forty years it served virtually as the Johns Hopkins University Library, until the university moved to its new campus at Homewood.

During the Peabody's first fifty years an aggressive book-buying program brought together a remarkably rich collection of books, periodicals, and documents, with particular emphasis on the fields of English and American history, romance languages and literature, archaeology and art history, early science, early architecture, building and mechanical trades, geography and maps, genealogy, and the classics. After this period, funds for books did not keep pace with rising costs and as a result its greatest wealth is in basic and early books. It is impossible to do justice to this great collection in a few paragraphs, but I would like to expand in a few particulars the statement concerning its strong fields.

The Peabody's collection of early journals is a boon to scholars in the Baltimore area. Many of the files were discontinued when times became hard, and the Johns Hopkins University Library frequently has continued them, their files picking up where the Peabody leaves off. Noteworthy items in the periodical collection include the proceedings, memoirs, and journals of nearly all the great scientific academies of the world and of other learned societies. Its holdings, for ex-

ample, in the publications of the Royal Society are unusually complete and extensive. It is very rich in the early publications of the technical, engineering, and mechanical societies, many of which started about the same time the Peabody was founded. Its long files of such items as a French journal on roads and pavements reflect this emphasis. While many of its periodical files end around the 1915 period, it is currently spending about twenty-five per cent of its book budget on periodicals and these subscriptions include many important European journals in the field of art.

In books in the field of early science and mechanics, this library is pre-eminent. For example, anyone interested in the methods of building early lighthouses would find the basic materials here. There are fine collections of early books in ornithology, botany, and related subjects, including the original great illustrated works with magnificent plates such as Gould and Audubon. In geography, the library has a large collection of early maps, as well as published results of most of the exploring expeditions such as Humboldt's in 1799-1804.

Art, architecture, and archaeology form another rich and delightful area. The architectural collection includes the George Corner Fenhagen library and supplements the Fowler collection at Evergreen House. There is a superb collection of books on furniture and decoration, including the pattern books of famous cabinet makers such as Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton. Early builders' books also abound. The library is rich in English, German, French, and Italian publications on archaeology.

There is a notable collection of Greek and Roman classics. In modern literature its strongest field is in the romance languages, with a fine collection in French and Italian—the envy of scholars. There are many early editions also of literary works of other countries, including England and America, but the library does not attempt to build up definitive collections or works of individual authors.

The library's genealogy collection fills a genuine need in the city since the Maryland Historical Society's collection is concerned only with Maryland families. Books on individual families are not purchased.

The library has now taken over the music and musicology collection formerly housed in the Peabody Conservatory. The emphasis in

the conservatory has always been on the training of musical performers and not on musical history. The collection therefore is uneven and no attempt to build up a definitive collection in the field is contemplated.

So much for the collection in general, and to turn to rare books and manuscripts: The Rare Book Room, containing some 10,000 volumes of the library's most important items includes a representative collection of incunabula, many early American imprints, and many other rare editions, as well as the J. P. Kennedy manuscript collection. While manuscripts as such are not collected, the latter collection, an exception to its general policy, is a very important one.

A Maryland imprint collection is maintained, to include specimens of the state's printing output. The Pratt Library and the Maryland Historical Society, as we shall presently see, are interested in imprints only if the state is the subject.

The Maryland Diocesan Library collection is administered by the Peabody under contract. This collection belonging to the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland is a very old one and contains some rarities, including incunabula, and some valuable records, especially in the Ethan Allen collection composed of letters to and from the bishops and clergy of Maryland and Allen's personal writings relating to the history of Maryland parishes, much of which has never been published. This Allen collection is now on deposit with the Maryland Historical Society. Another part of the Diocesan Library's manuscript collection, the Callister papers, a valuable file of family papers and business records of an early merchant, is in the Peabody's Rare Book Room.

The Johns Hopkins University Library. Main Library at Homewood

The University's main library on the Homewood campus contains (1960) 916,460 volumes. If the holdings of the Welch Medical Library, Evergreen House, and the School of Advanced International Studies are added, the total is 1,159,747 volumes. The library currently receives 6,000 periodicals, and is particularly rich in foreign language journals. The University was founded in 1876 and during its early years, because of its proximity to the Peabody, depended largely on that fine collection to meet the needs of students and faculty. The present library building, Gilman Hall, was constructed in 1914 and the university's removal about this time to its new site made it es-

essential to build up a strong library of its own. The relationship between the two libraries has continued to be a close one and the library's catalogue contains cards for Peabody books. A new central research library, to replace the now inadequate quarters in Gilman Hall, is currently in the planning stage.

There are several special collections which should be noted. The Hutzler collection of economic classics is probably the best in the country with the exception of Harvard's Kress collection and Columbia's Seligman collection. The emphasis is on English economic thought and theory since Adam Smith, and there is a practically complete collection of the editions of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. The collection is especially rich in Owenite tracts and pamphlets and material on other Utopian theories, on the Factory Acts, Poor Laws, Chartism, the India Company, etc. There are also many important items of earlier periods, and many concerning the Mercantilists. The economic thought of France, Germany, and America is also well represented. Some correspondence is here, including five volumes of the correspondence of John Stuart Mill. This is a collection which delights both the scholar seeking substantive information and the book collector interested in first editions. Many of the items are rarities.

Trade Union publications constitute a very fine collection. It aims to include a complete file (since the organization of labor in 1870) of the publications of the national (not local) unions, including constitutions, convention proceedings, official journals, and other documents.

The Germanic collections are noteworthy. Besides a large collection of periodicals, monograph series, and doctoral dissertations, there are many notable special collections in this field. The Kurrelmeyer collection consists of German literature of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This notable collection of some 25,000 volumes was formed by a great textual critic. Included are forty-seven letters of Christoph Martin Wieland. The Julius Hofmann Collection of Bibles contains 191 volumes and is a small but valuable collection. The Prof. Hermann Collitz collection, 12,000 volumes, mostly in the German field, is especially strong in early editions of the works of German writers. It includes some incunables and other rare books. The Alfred Loewenburg collection of modern German drama contains nearly all of the plays written during the period 1880-1934. It is unique in its

completeness and is considered to be the best of its kind in the world. The Leonard Mackall bequest contains some 12,000 volumes and many pamphlets and letters. It is strong in German bibliography and hence included here, although there is much general bibliography as well. There is a fine Goethe section. Mr. Mackall was a lifelong book collector and every one of the 12,000 items has scholarly significance.

The Scandinavian collection of Dr. Lis Jacobsen is also outstanding. The collection of this distinguished Danish scholar contains some 2,000 volumes and some 2,000 reprints. Among the items on runes and runology are Dr. Jacobsen's own important works in this field. The Nikulas Ottensen collection of Icelandic books and manuscripts is post-medieval in content. Most of the works included were printed in Iceland, Denmark, and Canada: among its great rarities are books from all of the early printing presses of Iceland. It is strong in early Icelandic periodicals, many of which are rare; it also includes eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manuscripts. This is a fine working library for research purposes and much material not available elsewhere is found here.

The Dr. Erich Hauer collection of Chinese, Manchu, and Mongol books contains 1,200 volumes. This collection of a distinguished Sinologist is fine for training scholars, but it does not rival the great oriental collections in the Library of Congress, Harvard, and Columbia.

The Edmund Spenser collection of the Tudor and Stuart Club (founded by Sir William Osler in memory of his son) is a collection of unique value and interest to scholars and one of the best in the world. The Oliver Wendell Holmes collection includes first editions, pamphlets, and much material bearing on the general literary history of New England of the period. It is an unusual if not unique collection. The Sidney Lanier collection of manuscripts and printed materials is the best source in the country for work on this American author.

Manuscripts: in addition to the various manuscripts already mentioned there are over 36,000 miscellaneous items, letters, etc. of great value in the field of American history and literature—Sherman, Lee, Edward Lucas White, Father Tabb, George Peabody, and many others are represented.

Incunabula number eighty-five volumes. Among many other varied collections are the following: the Birney collection on slavery; the

French drama collection; the Howard Mansfield collection of oriental art; the history and origin of lacrosse (probably the best in the country); geology (very strong); oceanography; the School of Advanced International Studies (located in Washington, with outposts in Bologna and Rangoon) collection on international affairs (21,400 volumes).

The William H. Welch Medical Library (Johns Hopkins University)

The Welch Library, dedicated in 1929, contained in 1960 some 185,000 volumes and was receiving currently 1,300 periodicals. While this is first of all a working library, its great stress on the history of medicine is reflected in the breadth of its scope and in the large number of rare books. The Johns Hopkins had the first endowed Chair in the History of Medicine in this country, and its Institute of the History of Medicine, with a collection of some 25,000 volumes, many of outstanding value and rarity, is housed in the library. This library has been described as no mere "reference shop" in which the student, the practitioner, or the research worker may pick up the particular bit of knowledge needed at the moment, but rather a place where the inquirer may acquire the sweeping background that will give him a new vision of the pageant of healing throughout the ages. The Chair of the History of Medicine is described as the very heart of the institution. A listing of a few of its collections may illustrate its richness in rare books and its breadth of scope which makes it of interest to other than medical scholars.

The Howard A. Kelly collection of early medical books.

The Henry Barton Jacobs collection, housed in a special rare book room, includes many rare medical books, especially on vaccination and inoculation. Here is found the Rabelais collection, consisting of editions of his works and books about him.

The Warrington Dispensary Library of medical classics is a typical old English medical library which the Hopkins was able to acquire in its entirety.

The Michael Servetus collection is part of the Leonard Mackall bequest. It includes books about Servetus and a copy of the rare Nuremberg reimpression (1791) of his *Christianismi Restitutio* (1553) which resulted in his being burned at the stake.

The Leonardo collection. This large collection is part of the collection on art applied to medicine; it contains much in regard to Leonardo's scientific achievements.

The Florence Nightingale collection of Howard A. Kelly is housed in the Nursing School Library. It has some five hundred volumes relating to Miss Nightingale and to the advancement of women in general, especially the political and social advancement since 1793, and includes books by and about other women of the period, e.g., Jane Austen, the Brontës, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Gaskell. This is thought to be the most comprehensive Nightingale collection anywhere. It includes many rare editions.

Evergreen House Collection (Johns Hopkins University)

The library contains some 36,000 volumes, the bequest of John Work Garrett. It is impossible to call attention to all of the many facets of this superb general collection—a fine example of a gentleman's library collected with rare discrimination. A few highlights are:

Americana. Many early American imprints, including the first book printed in Baltimore. An important collection of books about Maryland, published chiefly in England and before 1700.

Incunabula and other rarities and first editions—a small but fine collection of forty-six incunabula; examples of most of the important printing presses, including Gutenberg and a very rare Caxton; all four Shakespeare folios; many first editions of books of which Mr. Garrett was fond, e.g., *Tom Sawyer*, the works of Scott, Dickens, etc.

Natural history collection. A superb collection of the great color plate books in natural history, including ornithology—the John Gould folios, the elephant edition of Audubon, both birds and quadrupeds.

Explorations from early times down to modern include books and maps and atlases tracing the whole history of the development of the modern world. There is a rich collection of the works of Peter Martyr with the first edition, 1511, of his account of the early voyages to America, and a fine collection of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century atlases.

Mr. Garrett's father, Mr. Harrison Garrett, was greatly interested in the Confederacy, and this interest is reflected in the collection of Civil War source material. There is also much Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad material, and the whole collection is very rich in fine illustrated books and those containing collections of prints. Mr. Garrett's tastes were catholic.

The Laurence Fowler collection has been given to the Johns Hopkins and is also located at Evergreen House—an appropriate place because the collection contains many rare books and also because Mr. Fowler was the architect who designed the beautiful library at Evergreen. This is a collection of 448 editions of old and rare books on architecture published from 1485 to 1850—a fine collection of the texts of the great architects and engineers of the period. Included, for example, are forty editions of Vitruvius, fourteen of Alberti, thirty-nine of Serlio, and many by Palladio and others.¹

The College of Notre Dame Library

This library has a Gerard Manley Hopkins collection which is thought to be the best in the East and possibly the second best in this country, the finest being at Spokane, Washington. It contains some 250 carefully selected volumes, including one manuscript, all editions of his works in English as well as some in foreign languages. There are also critical writings about him. About four or five hundred unbound magazine articles about Hopkins are included in the collection.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library

Of Baltimore's three large general libraries—the Johns Hopkins, the Peabody, and the Pratt, we now turn to the one which, from the standpoint of rare books and research collections, has the least to offer. However, this fine public library with its 766,402 volumes in the central library (1,505,592 if branch libraries are included), supplements the other two in many respects and they supplement it most effectively for certain types of material not available in its own collection.

The Pratt is a working library in nearly all fields of knowledge except medicine, law, genealogy, and manuscripts—fields which in general it leaves to other libraries. It therefore has good basic and current

¹ The catalogue of the Fowler collection was published in February 1961, and will be reviewed in a future issue of the *Papers: The Fowler Architectural Collection of The Johns Hopkins University. Catalogue. Compiled by Laurence Hall Fowler and Elizabeth Baer*. Baltimore: Evergreen House Foundation, 1961. 383 pp. 30 illus.

materials in most fields of knowledge. Obviously, however, it cannot seek completeness in any one field, though there are two collections—the Mencken material received as a bequest, and the Maryland Department material built up by the library over the years—which in depth and completeness may certainly be classed as research collections. In addition to these two collections, which will be briefly described, there is a small collection on book illustration which is of some interest. The Poe collection is relatively small, although it does contain a few Poe letters and a few about him.

Before proceeding to the special research collections, a further word should be said about the library's policies, especially in regard to its bibliographical collection. Though the library can and should be highly selective in its purchases in fields other than regional material, relying on neighboring libraries and interlibrary loan for many scholarly items of occasional use, it must nevertheless be prepared to find out about almost any book ever published anywhere in the world. It cannot depend on other libraries for the tools of the trade—the great bibliographies and indexes. Its General Reference Department, therefore, has a rich and remarkably convenient collection of bibliographies—convenient in that all of these items are in one department on the main floor and not scattered through acquisition departments, offices, etc., as in so many libraries. Here the inquirer finds right at hand the printed catalogue of the great libraries of the world; a remarkably complete file of old printed catalogues of smaller collections in the United States and England, bought in the early years of the library, even though at that time it was a lending library only with no stress on reference work. This richness in printed catalogues possibly reflects the interest of Charles Evans, who was assistant librarian at the time. There are also bibliographies of manuscripts, of incunabula, eclectic bibliographies, and a large collection of the national bibliographies of many countries of the world. While perhaps none of these items is rare, the collection is certainly somewhat unusual in that so many of the tools needed daily by scholars are so easily accessible in one conveniently located room.

The H. L. Mencken collection was bequeathed to the library and is located in a special room on the third floor, not generally open, but

available to scholars by arrangement. This is Mencken's own collection and it contains:

a. Typescript, fair copy and galley proof of almost everything he wrote.

b. A large collection of clippings (scrapbooks) of his newspaper columns, editorials, special articles, magazine articles, book reviews.

c. Letters to and from Marylanders (his other correspondence is chiefly at the New York Public Library).

d. All editions, printings, translations, etc., of his writings.

e. A large collection (108 volumes) of clippings, dating from 1903, about H. L. M.

f. Family collection—material about his ancestors, picture albums, books by his brother and by his wife, some of his schoolbooks and childhood writings.

g. Books he edited or for which he wrote prefaces or introductions. Also anthologies which included his work, books about him, and various miscellaneous books he owned.

h. Background material for his work on the American language, with much important material of value to students of language.² The collection is being kept up to date and all new material added as received. The Joseph Katz collection of Mencken is also here but it is composed chiefly of duplicates, with some new items. The Alfred Knopf library of Menckeniana is to be given to the Pratt, but may quite likely contain only duplicates.

Certain Mencken material is stored at the author's request and will be opened later, part in 1981 and part in 1991. These are highly personal records dictated to his secretary between 1930 and 1948. They probably include a five-volume diary, four volumes of letters and documents relating to the *Baltimore Sun*, some biographical notes, etc. (Three sets were prepared, one for the Pratt Library, one for the New York Public Library, and one for Dartmouth.)

A Mencken bibliography is being prepared by Betty Adler and Jane Wilhelm. It will be a working bibliography listing many items not in-

² Many of the items under *g* and *h* contain letters to Mr. Mencken from the authors, and these are tipped in: there are letters from Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Joyce, Fitzgerald, and many others.

cluded in previous bibliographies. This will not be a rare book bibliography with elaborate bibliographical descriptions, but a very comprehensive one including items by and about Mencken.

The Walters Art Gallery

Now we come to a collection which is truly a book lover's paradise and the pride of Baltimore—the Walters Art Gallery collection.³

The chief divisions of the Walters rare book collection are:

Medieval and Renaissance Illuminated Manuscripts: 774 volumes, European and Near-Eastern, ninth to seventeenth century.

Incunabula: between 1,300 and 1,400 volumes.

Post-fifteenth-century rare books: about 1,580 volumes, sixteenth to early twentieth century.

Bindings (mostly on books in the above categories, but some separate): sixth to twentieth century.

The rare book collection was developed by Henry Walters from about 1895 until his death in 1931. Accessions on a necessarily moderate scale continue to be made. The rare book and manuscript collections were created and developed as part of the art collection; therefore the books were selected primarily for their quality as works of art and as representative of the development of the book arts as manifested in various regions and periods. Although certain American art museums include early book illustrations as a facet of their print collections, or single leaves from illuminated manuscripts as a part of their painting exhibitions, there is no other American art museum that provides as extensive and rich a collection of manuscript volumes and early printed books as an integral part of the collections illustrating the history of art.

Taken in conjunction with the other areas of the Walters collection, the Gallery can show:

The art of writing from the fourth millennium B.C. to the present.

The art of printing from 1460 to the early twentieth century.

The art of illustration from late Egyptian times to the twentieth century.

³ This selection is based upon a résumé of the collection written by Miss Dorothy Miner, Librarian of Walters Art Gallery.

Among American collections, the Walters illuminated manuscripts rank second in number, caliber, and importance only to those in the Pierpont Morgan Library. In certain special areas, they are first. Especially distinguished are the Byzantine, Armenian, Mughal, Dutch, and early fifteenth-century French manuscripts.

The incunabula as a group are most interesting from the point of view which determined its assemblage. They present a very good all-round view of the development of typography and of early printed illustrations on the continent. The collection is very weak in English imprints and lacks some of the desirable great monuments, such as the Gutenberg Bible and the Mainz Psalter. In number of items it is far exceeded by the Library of Congress and the Huntington, among others, and in the caliber of fabulous rarities it does not rival the Pierpont Morgan or the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection. However, in addition to its function as exhibition material, it holds surprising resources for the American scholar of medieval or early renaissance texts and bibliography. Although the 1940 Incunabula Census showed the Walters Gallery with only five items that were unique, as well as at least one other that is the only complete copy known, this same Census showed that the collection included 148 incunables that were unique in the United States at that time, and another 121 of which only two American copies existed. With surprising regularity the other copy in this latter category is at the Huntington Library, so on a regional basis, at least, the incunabula at the Walters have something to offer the Eastern scholar. These figures are of course likely to show a change when the new edition of the Census is available, as there have been tremendous additions to American incunabula during the past twenty years.

Post-fifteenth-century rare books are not more extensive because the bulk of the Walters library in this field was in the house in New York at the time of Mr. Walters' death and therefore did not form part of the bequest. It contained some extraordinarily important materials, which were dispersed at a three-day sale in April 1941, at the Parke-Bernet Galleries. The Walters Gallery was able to acquire a very few things, but the almost complete lack of funds at that time meant that it was virtually powerless, despite the fact that prices were very low during the war.

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Coming now to our local history collections, of which Baltimore is very proud, the emphasis on regional materials is of course an obvious one, and Baltimore would be expected to contain fine collections dealing with the state and its people. The two main collections which will be described are of course supplemented by materials in other libraries which have been mentioned. For example: early books relating to Maryland, early Maryland imprints, and the Baltimore and Ohio material at Evergreen; Maryland imprints at Peabody; manuscripts and other material at the main Johns Hopkins library, such as the Sidney Lanier collection; certain manuscript collections owned by the Peabody or under its custody, such as the John Pendleton Kennedy collection, the Callister papers, and the Ethan Allen collection.

The Maryland Historical Society Library

Established in 1844, the Society's library includes some 60,000 bound volumes, a large pamphlet collection, files of bound newspapers, and thousands of original manuscripts. The Society's wonderfully interesting museum collections and its publications are beyond the scope of this paper. Its book collection places emphasis first, of course, on Marylandiana, but it does include other Americana, particularly material on neighboring states, colonial history in general, arts and crafts, etc. To illustrate the inclusion of Americana not directly connected with the state, it owns a copy of the 1663 Eliot Indian Bible. In addition to its bound volumes, the collection contains some 8,000 pamphlets concerned with political, civil, and other matters; a fine collection of broadsides; early maps; and bookplates. The large collection of Maryland newspapers is particularly strong for the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Its collection of prints is notable and of great historical value. It contains a collection of prints of George Washington which includes many rarities. In this connection, one of its special collections should be mentioned—the Hall Pleasants collection of photographs of paintings by American artists, with portraits predominating. Carefully indexed, with cards for subjects, artists, and present location and ownership, this collection includes all of Charles Willson Peale's portraits. The Society also has a rich collection of sheet music published in Maryland from about 1800.

The Library's manuscripts are among its greatest treasures, as the following highlights will show:

The Calvert papers—1,300 documents formerly belonging to the Lords Baltimore.

The Benjamin H. Latrobe collection of his sketchbooks, journals, and letterbooks, containing pantograph copies of his own letters to Thomas Jefferson and many other prominent figures of the day. This famous architect lived in America from 1796 to 1820 and his sketchbooks of water colors and drawings, together with his journals and letters, form a remarkable record of the American scene of that day.

Revolutionary War records, including the Otho Holland Williams correspondence, which has been calendared and is particularly valuable for material relating to the first American Congress.

Tax rolls.

Business records, such as those for the Baltimore Iron Works, and also records of early plantations, merchants, and the like.

Family papers and genealogical charts (printed genealogical material also abounds).

Church registers.

Many other notable collections, such as the J. T. Scharf collection of materials used in the writing of his histories, much of it of great value for Maryland history.

The Library has of course prepared special indexes to subjects and materials relating to Maryland.

The Maryland Department of the Enoch Pratt Library

This is the newest of the two great collections of regional material; it was opened in 1934. It aims to include practically every available item on the history of the state, with the exception of manuscripts (the responsibility of the Maryland Historical Society); Maryland imprints as such (of which early imprints are at Evergreen and the Peabody and later imprints at the Peabody); and genealogy (which falls within the scope of the Maryland Historical Society). The Department contains approximately 29,000 bound volumes and countless clippings and pamphlets. It includes:

A fine collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century newspapers

from all parts of the state, including files of nearly all the eighty current papers.

State, city, and county official publications.

Serial publications of nonofficial organizations—schools, colleges, organizations, societies, clubs, churches, hospitals, etc.—including their reports, bulletins, and house organs.

Maryland maps and atlases: over 1,000 separate maps of historical interest.

Pictures and prints. A useful collection of large mounted photographs of buildings, places, people, and happenings; the Hester Dorsey Richardson collection of historical photographs illustrating early Maryland history; and the Cator collection of nearly two hundred Baltimore views, many of great rarity.

As is customary with local collections, the Department has done much valuable indexing of its materials and other sources and these indexes are currently maintained. Among the most useful are the index to biographies of Marylanders, and the index to information on Maryland houses, churches, streets, and hundreds of other subjects.

The Peale Museum

Another collection which must be mentioned at this point is the print collection at the Peale Museum, a museum devoted to Baltimore history. The institution's superb collection of some 1,000 prints and maps of Baltimore contains practically all of those known to exist. These prints, together with the museum's 3,000 or 4,000 photographs and, in connection with its emphasis on architectural archives of the city, its valuable collection of measured drawings of buildings, many of which have been demolished, are of inestimable research value.

[This presentation of the bibliographical resources of Baltimore is the first of a series of regional surveys which it is hoped can be published in the *Papers* from time to time—Ed.]

A Bibliography of Vermont Bibliography and Printing

By MARCUS ALLEN MCCORISON

THE following list of bibliographical entries is the result of an attempt to identify much of the printed matter relating to Vermont bibliography and printing. While the subjects are not necessarily complementary, a number of works cited herein deal with both aspects. The list has grown out of the compiler's interest in Vermont printing and his need for a comprehensive list of works in the field. In order to be consistent, he believed that if it were to include some items devoted to Vermont bibliography, it should include all which he could locate.

A good share of the citations are concerned with local newspapers. This is owing, of course, to the fact that the bulk of Vermont printing has been newspaper printing and therefore it plays a large part in Vermont printing history.

The items have been entered under subject headings which have been selected to reflect the most inclusive aspect of each work. Cross references have been added to aid the user in locating other entries which impinge upon the same subject.

Notice of additions and corrections will be welcomed by the compiler.

ADDISON COUNTY

Cobb, Justus. "The press of Addison County." (In Smith, H. P., *History of Addison County, Vermont*. Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1886, p. 181-92.)

ALMANACS

Nichols, Charles L. "Checklist of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont almanacs." (In *Proc. Amer. Ant. Soc.* n.s. XXXVIII, 1, Apr. 1928, p. 63-163.) Vermont: p. 132-63. Reprinted as a separate.

ARTHUR PLAIN, Burlington; see PRIVATE PRESSES—Rae

BALL INVITATIONS

Landauer, Bella C. *Some early Vermont invitations*. N.Y.: Harbor Press, 1930, unp. facs.

BANYAN PRESS, Pawlet

A first list of books printed and published by the Banyan Press, with a foreword by Carl Van Vechten. [Pawlet] Banyan Press, 1948. 8p. Cover title.

See also PRIVATE PRESSES—Rae; Weygand

BARNARD

Newton, William Monroe. *History of Barnard, Vermont.* Montpelier: Vermont Hist. Soc. [1928]. "Printing and Publishing": I, 235-38.

See also CARPENTER, ISAIAH; DIX, JOSEPH

BARRE

[History of Barre Newspapers] (In *Barre Daily Times*, 12 Feb. 1957.)

[Newspapers] (In Hemenway, Abby M., *The Vermont historical gazetteer* IV, 1882, p. 35.)¹

"Today is our anniversary." (In *Barre Daily Times*, 16 Mar. 1957.)

BELLOWS FALLS

Hayes, Lyman S. *The Connecticut River valley in southern Vermont and New Hampshire.* Rutland: Tuttle [1929]. "First paper mill": p. 290-92; "Bill Blake": p. 293-96.

——— *History of the town of Rockingham, Vermont.* Bellows Falls: Town of Rockingham, 1907. "Early papermaking": p. 412-22. "Newspapers, printing, bookmaking": p. 429-38.

See also PAPERMAKING—Hunter

BENNINGTON

"Printing [in Bennington]." (In Hemenway I, 252-53.)

See also COLLIER, THOMAS; HASWELL, ANTHONY; POLYGRAPHIC CORP.

BENNINGTON COUNTY

Aldrich, Lewis C. *History of Bennington County, Vt.* Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1889.

"Press of Bennington County": p. 182-92.

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Bibliographical Notes

The Variants in Caxton's "Esope"

Thanks largely to Dr. Bühler's work with English incunabula, it is now well known that variants occur in different copies of the same edition and that these variants often afford illumination of the practices of the early presses. Dr. Bühler has suggested different ways in which such variants occur and it is with reference to the causes he discusses that I should like to describe the variants I discovered in collation of microfilm prints of the three copies of Caxton's *Esope*.¹

The variants which occur because of what Dr. Bühler calls physical causes ("fire, damage to the press, accidental or wanton destruction of type, etc.") are of course the most common, but I shall not describe them individually. It should be remembered, however, that though these variants are usually of little bibliographical interest, they might well be important for other kinds of investigation. For example, a glossarist or lexicographer, eschewing a not altogether reliable nineteenth-century edition in favor of the University Microfilm Series, might notice:

. . . he may chasty h ym self | (BM, p₄ verso, line 12).

Unless he also saw

. . . he may chastyse hym self | (W, B)

he might treat the verb as an example of "chasty" (*chastien* in the MED). But the bibliographer is not usually interested in physically caused variants because, barring special evidence that indicates otherwise, he must take them as random occurrences. They occur in such ways that chance is an uncomplicated explanation for them (I believe that this is part of the reason McKerrow called them "accidental"); there is no need to seek further explanation and small basis for further inference.

In addition to the physically caused variants, the three copies of the *Esope* reveal variants which are due to errors of composition. The most obvious are the corrections of erroneous foliation:

¹ Curt F. Bühler, "Variants in English Incunabula," in *Bookmen's Holiday: Notes and Studies Written and Gathered in Tribute to Harry Miller Lydenberg*, ed. Randolph G. Adams (New York, 1943), pp. 459-74. The copies of the *Esope* are in the British Museum (BM), the Royal Library at Windsor (W) and the Bodleian (B).

r₂ recto

Folio C xxv (BM, B)

s₅ recto

Folio C xxvj (BM)

are corrected to

Folio C xxx (W)

Folio C xlj (W).²Another variant (*h₂* verso, line 5) has some literary significance:

... for it is a worshipful & an honest thyng || to a woman to hold hyr contente
with a man alone | (BM)

... for it is a worshipful & honest thyng || to arman to hold hywo contente
with a man alone | (W, B).

The reading of BM agrees with the traditional versions of the fable but it reverses Caxton's French original:

... Car cest chose hon- || neste a lomme quant il luy souffist dauoir vne ||
seulle femme.³

Faced with the garbled text, an editor could easily infer from "man" that the agent must be "woman," but without the reassurance of BM he might be reluctant to trust this inference in despite of the French original, which Caxton usually follows so closely.

Two other variants display either minor improvements of the text or incorrect restorations of displaced type: (*h₈* recto, line 13) "The xvij fable si of . . ." (BM), "The xvij fable is of . . ." (W, B); and (*k₃* recto, line 3) "...stronger than the loyn |" (BM, B), "... stronger than the lyon |" (W).

The last variant I shall describe (*l₅* recto, line 38) cannot be explained as the result of an error in composition because neither reading is erroneous:

the foxe wente in to the || [*l₅v*] feldes | (BM, B)

the foxe wente with in the || [*l₅v*] feldes | (W).⁴

This last variant raises a question implicit to a degree in some of the others: why were these changes made when some egregious errors were not touched? Presumably, there is no bibliographical answer to this question. Chance is the explanation once again, but this time it is not uncomplicated. Variants which re-

² B wants the last gathering; hence *s₅* is missing.

³ The French edition is No. 368 in the *Gesamtkatalog*. An excerpt from the colophon follows: "Cy finissent les subtilles fables de esope translateez || de latin en francois par . . . frere iulien [Macho] des augustins de lyon . . . impremees a lyon par Nicolas philli- || pi de bensheym & Marc reinhardi de strasbourg lan mil || quatezens et octante le .xxvi. iour daust." The passage cited is on *h₆* recto, line 2.

⁴ There is no indication that the type for this page was reset.

sult from deliberate interruption of the printing would seem to require a more systematic explanation. Apparently, however, it can only be said that someone made these often minor changes but either did not see the occasions for others or ignored them. The triviality of some of the changes in the *Esope* would seem to attest a scrupulousness about the text, but, on the other hand, the apparently quixotic nature of their selection suggests an attitude quite the opposite of scrupulous.

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Problems in "The Prompter," a Guide to Plays

A long neglected but rich mine of bibliographical data on English plays is to be found in *The Prompter*, a printed and handwritten compilation, apparently unpublished. The only known copy, purchased in 1909 by Mr. Folger from Maggs Brothers of London, is in the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C. An interesting and curious work, it poses problems in relation to (1) the identity of the compiler, (2) the date of printing, (3) the question of publication, and (4) ten interleaved indices.

The volume itself, which is a quarto, contains 308 pages, plus an interleaved sheet between every folio of printed text. Bound in at the end is a handwritten index. A count of all the entries in the 308 pages of text shows some 5,107 entries for English dramas, giving (for the most part) not only the full title, but also the imprint and information about the various editions. No earlier English reference work lists so many plays.

What makes *The Prompter* of particular value is the amount of information it contains. Thus, for each entry the compiler attempts to give the following facts: (1) the birth and death dates for each writer; (2) date of staging; (3) place of staging; (4) type of play; (5) publisher; (6) date of publication; (7) indication, when necessary, whether the play is a translation or adaptation. For plays about which there is a question of authorship, date, or production, the compiler frequently gives a source for the attribution. Occasionally *The Prompter* even locates plays in manuscript form. Further, between each folio of text is an interleaf which contains additional entries of a play not noted before, of another edition not previously listed, or a reference to some mention of the play in a journal of the time. Finally, many advertisements of plays are cut from the periodicals of the day and pasted on the interleaved sheets.

As to the problems which arise in connection with the book, the first problem concerns the identity of the compiler. On the spine of the volume are the words,

stamped in gold, "Haslewood," and "The Prompter." Once again, on the first page of text—there are no preliminary leaves—the words "The Prompter" appear. Nowhere else in the volume is there any mention of Haslewood, or the title *The Prompter*. The only Englishman with the name Haslewood who appears to be qualified to prepare such a bibliography is Joseph Haslewood (1769-1833), antiquarian and one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club, who edited Tusser's *Five Hundred Points* (1810), and the *Mirror for Magistrates* (1815), and published *Green Room Gossip* (1809). Furthermore, Joseph Haslewood had a consuming interest in the drama and all things dramatic, as is evidenced not only by the hundreds of dramatic works in his own library, but also by the ten thick volumes of manuscripts and notes at the British Museum, which Haslewood had gathered on all phases of the English drama and theater.

Some manuscript material in Joseph Haslewood's autograph, located at the Folger Shakespeare Library, when compared with annotations on the handwritten interleaves of *The Prompter*, appears to be the work of the same person. Moreover, a check of English book sale catalogues published in the year of Joseph Haslewood's death indicates that his library was sold at auction by the bookseller R. H. Evans. The title of the catalogue prepared for the sale reads: *Catalogue of the Curious and Valuable Library of the Late Joseph Haslewood Esq. F.S.A.* [London] Printed by W. Nicol, Cleveland-Row, St. James's, 1833. (100 p.) It is in this catalogue that the work is mentioned as follows: "The Prompter, by Haslewood, interleaved, numerous MS. Notes." Thus, it seems safe to assume that *The Prompter* is actually the compilation of Joseph Haslewood, printed perhaps as a working copy for his own use.

In addition to the identity of the compiler, another problem centers around the actual date of printing, for the volume indicates no date of publication. Neither does any of its leaves contain a watermark. Although several of the interleaves do bear watermark dates, one of 1808, and several of 1811, watermarks on interleaves, which could have been bound into the volume at any time subsequent to the printing, are not entirely convincing as evidence. A careful examination of every entry, however, does establish a terminal date earlier than which the work could not have been printed. In all, there are some half dozen entries for 1812, and one under S. T. Coleridge's name which reads, "Remorse, T. at D. L. 1813" (p. 290). Thus, it is clear that *The Prompter* was not in print prior to 1813. As Coleridge's tragedy was staged at Drury Lane on Saturday, 23 Jan., *The Prompter* could have been in print by the end of 1813, although it may be safer to conclude that the book was probably in print some time in 1814 or 1815.

Another interesting problem in connection with *The Prompter* centers about the fact that the printed volume does not indicate a publisher or place of publica-

tion. This vexing problem disappears, however, if one proceeds upon the premise that Haslewood printed but one copy of the book for his own personal use. Surely, if more than one copy had been printed, somehow or somewhere mention of the work would appear. Yet a determined search of libraries in the United States and England has failed to produce any hint of the book. Thus it seems that private printing is the solution. Furthermore, a line in an obituary article devoted to Joseph Haslewood, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833, suggests a possible press for the actual printing. In speaking of Haslewood's collection of books, the author of the obituary states:

and the productions of the private press of his friend Sir Egerton Brydges at Lee Priory, are more complete than will be probably found in the library of the worthy Baronet himself, who invariably presented a copy of every work to his friend Mr. Haslewood, who was his coadjutor also in several literary undertakings. (pp. 467-68)

This mention of the press owned by Haslewood's friend Sir Egerton Brydges is at least presumptive evidence of the availability of the means for printing *The Prompter*. Two works, *Jack Jugler* and *Thersytes*, reprinted by Haslewood for the Roxburghe Club in 1820, were actually published at the Lee Priory Press. As Brydges' press at Lee Priory was set up in 1813, the date of the last printed entry in *The Prompter*, the reasons for a belief in private printing becomes more fixed. In addition, as Lee Priory Press publications were deliberately limited to a hundred copies, with some works having only twenty-four copies printed, the request to print a single copy would not be as startling to Brydges as to a publisher accustomed to issuing hundreds of copies of an individual book.

Such a request, presumably, could only be made upon the basis of friendship or partnership. That Brydges and Haslewood were friends as well as partners in various literary endeavors is abundantly proved by the number of works in which they collaborated, and by the actual words of Sir Egerton Brydges. A single example may suffice to show his respect and esteem for Haslewood. In the four volume *British Bibliographer* (1810-14), wherein he was aided by Joseph Haslewood, Brydges writes:

But it is to Mr. Haslewood that the work owes the care of constant superintendence, and a most copious and never failing supply of articles, as remarkable for their rarity, as for the curious matter in which they abound. The keenness of his researches, his accuracy, his memory, his opportunities, his extensive acquaintance, give a value to his numerous articles, which cannot be too highly rated. (I, v)

Opportunity and time thus seem to coincide.

Nevertheless, even though Brydges and Haslewood were friends, there is no

written or printed testimony about the actual press used. Final proof, therefore, would seem to lie in the typography of *The Prompter* and in Lee Priory Press publications.¹ An examination of the type used in *The Prompter* indicates that it is an early nineteenth-century modern face Roman type in a basically long primer or, what is termed today, ten point. When this ten-point type is compared with the type used in books printed at Lee Priory Press, it is immediately evident that the Lee Priory Press at times used a ten point of the same basic appearance. Indeed, a fair number of the works published at the Lee Priory Press in the years 1814 and 1815 are among those which use the ten point. For example, the works which use this font, either in footnotes or in whole sections of the volume, are: (1) Margaret Cavendish's *A True Relation of the Birth, Breeding, and Life of Margaret Cavendish* (1814); (2) Edward Quillinan's *Dunluce Castle* (1814); (3) Sir Egerton Brydges' *Select Poems* (1814); (4) Michael Drayton's *Nymphida* (1814); (5) William Browne's *Original Poems* (1815); (6) *Speeches Delivered to Queen Elizabeth* (1815). In fact, this ten-point type appears as late as 1820, in the Lee Priory publications of *Woodcuts and Verses*.

Briefly, then, a letter-by-letter comparison of both upper and lower cases, indicates that the types are apparently of the same size and characteristics in *The Prompter* and the examples cited. One cannot say, however, that the use of a ten-point type both in *The Prompter* and the above examples definitely proves that *The Prompter* was printed at Lee Priory, for this is an early nineteenth-century modern face, and one that would no doubt be found in a number of the better printing shops of the day. Because there are no ornaments or borders in *The Prompter*, no broken type fonts, nor any truly distinguishing feature, all that can be stated here is that a ten-point type, with the same appearance of that found in *The Prompter*, is also found in various works printed at Lee Priory.

Yet, because the evidence of type face is not negative, and even leans slightly to the affirmative side, and because, (1) the ten point does appear in Lee Priory Press books printed in 1814 and 1815; (2) a close friendship existed between Haslewood and Brydges; (3) two of Haslewood's editions were actually printed at Lee Priory, I feel that the cumulative weight of evidence indicates the Lee Priory Press as the natural place for Joseph Haslewood to have had the one copy of *The Prompter* printed.

One final problem involved in *The Prompter* centers around a group of interleaves at the end of the volume, which list in alphabetical order the names of 1,589 authors. Opposite these names appear ten columns of keyed numbers. Obviously the interleaved sheets formed an index, but the problem was to de-

¹ My gratitude is extended to Mr. James Wells, Curator of the Wing Collection at the Newberry Library, and an expert in the field of type fonts; Mr. Wells offered valuable advice when we compared the type used in *The Prompter* with the type found in books printed at the Lee Priory Press.

termine the nature of the index. To complicate matters it was noted that opposite 382 of the names no numbers appeared in any of the columns. An investigation of these men finally showed, however, that all of them were poets who had never written plays. Since the remaining 1,207 writers covered the entire range of English dramatists to Haslewood's day, it appeared plausible that the keyed numbers in the nine columns referred to earlier play lists. Indeed, by comparing pagination of the many dozens of catalogues and lists of plays which had been issued prior to 1813 with the numbers in the first nine columns of *The Prompter*, it was actually possible to reconstruct the specific play lists referred to. Thus, it was found that Column I is an index to William Winstanley's *Lives of the Most Famous English Poets* (1687); Columns II and III serve as indices for Gerard Langbaine's *Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets* (1691), while Column IV contains references to the Charles Gildon edition, in 1699, of the same work; Column V is a dramatic index to Jacob Giles' *Poetical Register*; Column VI indexes Giles' *Historical Account of the Lives and Writings of Our Most Considerable English Poets* (1720); Column VII is a collation of the *Poetical Register*; Column VIII gives appropriate entries from Thomas Whincop's *Complete List of All English Dramatic Poets* (1747); finally, Column IX refers to the pertinent pages in Egerton's *Theatrical Remembrancer* (1788). All these works, as a matter of fact, are listed in the catalogue of the sale of Joseph Haslewood's library.

CARL J. STRATMAN, C.S.V.

Loyola University, Chicago

The Daniel Press

The collectors of Daniel Press items will be interested in a special copy of item No. 41 not mentioned in the admirable bibliography of that press by Madan. This copy (now in the writer's possession) of *By Seven Sea & Other Poems* by Sir Thomas Herbert Warren, 1897, has a specially printed dedication page to Queen Victoria and a specially printed poem for her Jubilee, with handsome illuminated capital, dated 20 June 1897. It is elaborately bound in vellum with ties, for presentation.

ALFRED C. BEROL

New York City

Bruce Rogers' First Decorated Book

The state of Maine, a long way from Indiana, has always been credited with the earliest book in which Bruce Rogers, Hoosier-born printer and book de-

signer, had any part. This is the Thomas Mosher edition of "A.E." (George Russell's) *Homeward Songs by the Way*, Portland, Maine, 1895. It was identified as the first of his "incunabula" in an article by Percy L. Babington—"The First Book Decorated by Mr. Bruce Rogers," in *The Library* v (Fourth Series, No. 2, Sept., 1924), 171, and his attribution has never been challenged.

Mr. Babington states, "seven designs and headbands are his and Mr. Rogers told me himself that here was his earliest work." Such a statement should settle matters, but as the experienced in such matters know, it often doesn't. *Homeward Songs* remains the earliest book signed by the familiar "BR," but it is not, by two years, the first book decorated by him.

This, appropriately, is a book printed in Indianapolis and recently identified in The Lilly Library, Indiana University, and as Alice said even "curiouser," is a work done for the Eli Lilly Company.

It is an oblong booklet, 8 x 5 inches, of 10 unnumbered leaves on coated paper, printed on verso only, bound in cream-colored wrappers with gold-colored ties, lettered (with a mortar design in gold) on the front wrapper. It is enclosed in an envelope, lettered in purple, *Botany In Pharmacy*.

This title is repeated on the cover. There is no title-page. The first page has, between rules: By John S. Wright, | Botanical Department | Eli Lilly & Company.

Apparently only two copies of his pamphlet are known at this writing. One is in the files of the Eli Lilly Company and one is in The Lilly Library.

The evidence for its attribution to Rogers is a letter to J. K. Lilly, Jr., dated 3 Dec. 1940, from the author, John S. Wright, presenting him with a copy and reading in part:

The hand-lettered title, initial "B," the scrolls around the halftone cuts and the tail piece are by Bruce Rogers, engraved by the old Indiana Illustrating Company. This company was founded by Earl E. Stafford about 1893 with an office in the old Cyclorama building, where the Traction Terminal and "Bus" sheds are now.

Last night I called Earl E. Stafford and he said Rogers worked for him in 1893 when he was in this vicinity. At the time your father and I called Rogers was just beginning to feel normal after a slow convalescence from an appendectomy, a rare operation in "them days."

Stafford's recollection confirms my own so it would appear that the drawings were made in or about March, 1893. I remember our call on Rogers was in warm or mild weather.

The company mentioned is long out of existence and it is not known what other work Rogers did for them. He records, in *Who's Who*, however (a fact no one seems hitherto to have noticed), that he was "Designer for Ind. Illus-

trating co., 1893-4." He also records in the same volume that he was associated with the famous lithographers "L. Prang & co. Boston, 1894-5," but none of his work for them has yet been identified.

The Lilly advertising brochure, therefore, seems to qualify as Number 1 in the Bruce Rogers check-lists.

DAVID A. RANDALL

The Lilly Library

Additions to the Bibliography of Carl Van Vechten

On the occasion of Carl Van Vechten's seventy-fifth birthday in June 1955, Alfred A. Knopf published, in a limited edition of 400 copies, a bibliography which largely (though not completely) supersedes the work of Scott Cunningham (1924). For reasons of space, however, certain materials could not be considered for inclusion: a record of his countless dust-jacket blurbs, a catalogue of his vast correspondence, and a detailed account of his photography. Moreover no mention has been made of unpublished manuscripts such as "The Prisoner of Zenda," a playscript written during his high-school days, of which the only copy extant appears to be the one sealed by the author and deposited in the New York Public Library's Manuscript Division.

The 1955 bibliography was but one of many honors which Carl Van Vechten received in that year. Others included the publication of the first doctoral dissertation about him by Edward Lueders of the University of New Mexico, now a professor at Long Beach State College; the award of an honorary doctorate conferred upon him by Fisk University; an exhibit of a selection of his gifts to the Yale University Library; and a comprehensive Van Vechten exhibit arranged at the New York Public Library.

In 1960, Van Vechten exhibitions were held at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (his birthplace) and at the University of Pittsburgh Library, and the New York Public Library honored him on his eightieth birthday by adding his name to the list of its principal benefactors. While his best-selling novel, *The Tattooed Countess*, is being prepared for the musical comedy stage, the author continues writing essays and has just finished a preface to an edition of the letters to and from his friend James Branch Cabell, entitled *Between Friends*, to be published by Harcourt. Van Vechten's study of the cat in folklore, in the arts, in history and in fiction, *The Tiger in the House*, was reissued in November, 1960, by Knopf.

For almost six decades Van Vechten has contributed to the advancement of our culture as a journalist, critic of music, opera, and the ballet, novelist, essay-

ist, collector, literary executor, and portrait photographer. Among the interviews in Columbia University's Oral History Research Office is the typescript as well as the tape-recorded version of William Ingersoll's "The Reminiscences of Carl Van Vechten, a rudimentary Narration" (366 typewritten pages). A first full-dress biographical study is being prepared by Bruce Kellner of Coe College.

In view of the ever-increasing interest in the achievements of Carl Van Vechten, it seems appropriate to fill certain gaps in the bibliography by including a number of items published prior to 1955, and to bring the bibliographical record up-to-date.

WRITINGS BY CARL VAN VECHTEN

- [Musical biographies] *The Century Dictionary*. New York, 1911.
- "The Swan Lake," *New York Evening Globe*, 20 Dec. 1911.
- "The Flower beneath the Foot" by Ronald Firbank [review] *New York Herald Tribune*, 24 June 1923.
- "Flight" by Walter White [review] *New York Herald Tribune*, 11 Apr. 1926.
- "Foreword," Taylor Gordon, *Born to Be*, pp. v-vii. New York, Covici-Friede, 1929.
- "Foreword," *Richmond Barthé; Catalogue for an Exhibit*, p. [2] New York, 1947.
- "Foreword," *Catalogue of the Alfred Stieglitz Collection for Fisk University*, p. [3] Fisk University, 1949.
- Fragments from an Unwritten Autobiography*. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1955. 2 v. [Collection of reminiscences first published in the *Yale University Library Gazette*.]
- "Bessie Smith," in Nat Shapiro and Nat Hentoff, eds., *Hear Me Talkin to Ya*, p. 245. New York, Rinehart, 1955.
- "Kurze Vorbemerkung," Gertrude Stein, *Autobiographie* [*The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, translated into German by Elisabeth Schnack] p. [5]. Zurich, Origo Verlag, 1955. [Second edition, Zurich, Verlag der Arche, 1959.]
- "C-A-T Spells Hawthorne" [review of *Practical Cats*, Six Poems by T. S. Eliot, Music by Alan Rawthorne, Poems recited by Robert Donat]. *Saturday Review* 38 (No. 48) : 48, 69 (26 Nov. 1955).
- "Soft Voice of Feeling" [review of *My Lord, What a Morning!* by Marian Anderson]. *Saturday Review* 39 (No. 44) : 22 (3 Nov. 1956).
- "A Chat about Chinese Food and a Chinese Cook," in Tsuifeng Lin and Hsiangju Lin, *Cooking with a Chinese Flavor*, pp. [xv]-xix. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall [1956].
- "Terpsichorean Souvenirs," *Dance Magazine*, 1:16-18, 92 (Jan. 1957). Excerpts from a speech delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the Capezio Dance Award. [See also "Novelist Presents Capezio Dance Award," *New York Times*, 6 Mar. 1956.]
- "Feathers," in Whit Burnett, ed., *Animal Spirits*, pp. 113-24. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1957.
- "Tribute to George Platt Lynes," in a souvenir program entitled *The New York City Ballet Photographs from 1935 through 1955 taken by George Platt Lynes 1907-1956*. p. [4]. New York, 1957.
- "Apotheosis" [Excerpt from *The Tiger in the House*] in Frances E. Clarke, ed., *Of Cats and Men*, pp. 243-50. New York, Macmillan, 1957.
- "A few Notes à propos of a 'Little' Novel of Thank You," in Gertrude Stein, *A Novel of Thank You*, pp. vii-xiv. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1958.
- "Preface," in Edward Jablonski and Lawrence D. Stewart, *The Gershwin Years*, pp. 21-26. New York, Doubleday, 1958.

- "Treating of Traits," "Ailurophobes and other Cat Haters" [Excerpts from *The Tiger in the House*] in John Beecroft, ed., *Plain and Fancy Cats*, pp. 189-212; 213-18. New York, Rinehart, 1958.
- "Terpsichore: in the U. S. Army" [review of *And Promenade Home*, by Agnes de Mille] *Saturday Review* 41 (No. 42): 16-17 (18 Oct. 1958).
- Descriptive text to phonograph record of James Weldon Johnson, *God's Trombones*. Reading by Harold Scott. United Artists Recordings, 1959.
- "Why Music is Unpopular" [written 1 Mar. 1917] *The American Record Guide*, June 1960, pp. 778-81.
- "Feathers," in Beth Brown, ed., *Cats Go to Heaven*, pp. 386-96. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1960.
- "Gardenias for Alicia," in Alicia Markova, *Giselle and I*, pp. [11]-16. London, Barrie and Rockliff [1960].
- The Tiger in the House*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1960. 367 pp. [Fifth edition].

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BY CARL VAN VECHTEN

- Isaacs, Edith J. R., *The Negro in the American Theatre*. New York, Theatre Arts, 1947 [pp. 12, 71, 95, 104, 111, 123, 141].
- "A Gallery of Documentary Photographs," *The American Record Guide*, June 1960, pp. 785-805.
- Dover, Cedric, *American Negro Art*. London, Studio, 1960 [pp. 25, 34, 97, 98, 99, 100].

CRITICISM ABOUT CARL VAN VECHTEN

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- Gallup, Donald C., "The Carl Van Vechten Exhibition," *Yale University Library Gazette* 30:83-84 (Oct. 1955).
- . *80 Writers Whose Books and Letters Have Been Given over the Past Twenty Years to the Yale University Library by Carl Van Vechten, compiled in honor of his 80th birthday, 17 June 1960*. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1960 [8 pp.].
- Gordan, John D., "Carl Van Vechten: Notes for an Exhibition in Honor of his Seventy-Fifth Birthday," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, 59:331-66 (July 1955).
- Jonas, Klaus W., *Carl Van Vechten: A Bibliography*. With a Preamble by Grace Zaring Stone. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1955. 82 pp. [Reviewed *Times Literary Supplement* (London), 13 Apr. 1956.]

Dissertations

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- Lueders, Edward, *Carl Van Vechten and the Twenties*. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1955. 150 pp. [Reviewed in *Publishers' Weekly*, 16 July 1955, p. 178; Goldie Caspers Smith, "Man of the Twenties," *Tulsa Sunday World Magazine*, 19 June 1955, p. 24; Vincent Starrett, "Books Alive," *Chicago Sunday Tribune Magazine of Books*, 5 June 1955, p. 8.]
- Marchant, Peter D., *Carl Van Vechten, Novelist and Critic; a Study in the Metropolitan Comedy of Manners*. M.A. thesis, Columbia University, 1954. 182 pp.

General Criticism and Biography

- Adams, Franklin Pierce, *The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys, 1926-1934*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1935. 2 v. [Discussion of C. V. V.'s novels].

- Amory, Cleveland, and Frederic Bradlee, *Vanity Fair: A Cavalcade of the 1920's and 1930's*. New York, Viking Press, 1960 [see esp. pp. 8, 77, 95, 138, 259].
- Beach, Joseph Warren, *The Twentieth Century Novel, 1920-1940*. New York, Macmillan, 1941.
- Benkovitz, Miriam, "Ronald Firbank in New York," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* 63: [247]-59 (May 1959).
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- Chapman, Gilbert W., "Citation of Carl Van Vechten on his Eightieth Birthday," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* 64: [349] (July 1960).
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- Gordon, Taylor, *Born to Be*, pp. 185-86. New York, Covici-Friede, 1929.
- Hurst, Fannie, "Zora Hurston: A Personality Sketch," *Yale University Library Gazette* 35: 17-22 (July 1960).
- Jablonski, Edward, "Carlo Patriarch: An Appreciation," *The American Record Guide*, June 1960, pp. 782-84.
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KLAUS W. JONAS

University of Pittsburgh

Wagner-Camp

Recently I have had occasion to go through Henry R. Wagner, *The Plains and the Rockies* (Columbus, Ohio: Long's College Book Company, 1953; third edition revised by Charles L. Camp). I have noted a few errors, mostly typographical, which could be misleading or, at least, cause some waste of time in locating the references; and they are recorded here for possible use in emending reference copies. My own copy of this important reference work as well as some others are rather heavily annotated to reflect apparently superficial proofreading and inaccuracies in bibliographical detail; but it is not possible to record all of these minor deficiencies in this note, which is intended primarily as a general warning to those who are inexperienced in the bibliography of western Americana. Some of the locations (exclusive of the changes in ownership) seem to be

no longer valid; and a careful check should be made with individual and institutional owners in the event a fourth edition is ever published. A few other pertinent notes are also included in the following list.

No. 18: Add n.s. before vol 1.

No. 21: 25 Jan. 1821, not 27 Jan.

No. 23: 768, not 783 pp.

No. 37a: Oakley, not Oakly; 19 Dec. 1829, not 16 Dec.

No. 38: Serial 190, not Serial 177.

No. 117a: 236 pp., not 23 pp.

No. 156: 2d sess., not 1st sess.; and Serial 537, not Serial 514.

No. 217b: Nos. 15-18, not nos. 15-19.

No. 289: 13-324 pp., not 13-342 pp.

No. 292a: 96 pp., not 86 pp.

No. 330: 201 pp., not 210 pp.

No. 336a: This apparently unique item cannot now be located in the Nebraska City Public Library. Mr. Wagner probably noted this item originally as no. 41 in the Nebraska Historical Records Survey, *A Check List of Nebraska Non-Documentary Imprints, 1847-1876* (Lincoln, Neb.: 1942; preliminary edition of *American Imprints Inventory*, no. 26). No photograph or other copy seems to have been made of this copy. The issue of the *Nebraskian and Times* for 21 May 1859 reprints the news "from our Extra of Monday" in three columns. The Library of Congress owns an original file of this newspaper; and the Lost Cause Press has reprinted this material separately as a part of its comprehensive edition of Wagner-Camp titles on microcards.

No. 341: Reprinted in 1959 by Nolie Mumey, Denver, Col., as no. 14 of the "Pike's Peak Guidebook Series."

No. 341a: This was the copy owned by Mr. Holliday; it was bought by Eberstadt at the Holliday sale and is now at Yale.

No. 356: Pp. 528-539, not pp. 528-529.

No. 363: Pp. 152-155, not pp. 125-155.

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

University of Kentucky Library

BAL Addenda

The following notes are for insertion in *Bibliography of American Literature*, currently published by Yale University Press for The Bibliographical Society of America.

The first note is to be substituted for Entry No. 1128, which is incorrect. The error could not have occurred if *BAL* had been less careless in using Mr. Vincent Starrett's pioneering *Ambrose Bierce, a Bibliography*, Philadelphia, 1929.

The second note amends Entry No. 2952 and is the result of observations reported by Messrs. Norman Kane and George T. Goodspeed.

Entry No. 1128—Ambrose Bierce

WRITE IT RIGHT A LITTLE BLACKLIST OF LITERARY FAULTS . . .

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON THE NEALE PUBLISHING COMPANY 1909

Two editions noted:

I

(i-ii), (1)-73; 2 blank leaves. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 3".

(1-5)⁸.

V cloth: orange-tan. Front cover decorated with two fillets (one being at the top, the other at the bottom) composed of rules and ornaments.

2

Pagination and collation as in the first edition. Leaf size: 6" x 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ ".

V cloth: ecru. At top and at bottom of the front cover is a simple triple rule.

Many textual changes. The following are sufficient for identification.

First Edition

p. 19, line 14: *of a suitable verb we must sometimes say /*

p. 25, line 4: *to write upon the back of, as to sign the /*

p. 70, last line: *to a sentence this word is overtask. /*

Second Edition

p. 19, line 14: *of a suitable verb we just sometimes say /*

p. 25, line 4: *to write upon the back of, or to sign the /*

p. 70, last line: *to a sentence this word is overtasked. /*

Copies have been reported, but not seen by BAL, in printed paper wrapper. Listed, cloth only, PW, 13 Nov. 1909. Listed Ath 4 Dec. 1909.

Locations: AAS (2nd) CWB (1st); H

Entry No. 2952—Mary Hartwell Catherwood

The Romance of Dollard. The entry for this novel is correct but the following statement is to be added.

Two printings noted:

I

As described in BAL.

2

(i-vi), 1-206. Frontispiece and six plates inserted.

(1)-12⁸, 13², 14⁸.

Locations: Both Messrs. Kane and Goodspeed own second printings.

JACOB BLANCK, *Editor,*
Bibliography of American Literature

Benjamin Levy Imprints in the Boston Public Library

It is a pleasure to respond to Rabbi Bertram W. Korn's hope that efforts be made to add to the list of publications issued by Benjamin Levy at New Orleans between 1817 and 1841 (see "Benjamin Levy: New Orleans Printer and Publisher," *PBSA* LIV (1960), 241-64).

The Boston Public Library may not seem a plausible source for early Louisiana imprints, yet the fact remains that the Thomas Pennant Barton Collection there contains a substantial number. Of this collection there is a published catalogue issued in 1888 by the Library. Although the collection is best known for its Shakespeariana, it includes an even greater quantity of Continental and early American books of considerable distinction. And when one recalls that Barton was the son-in-law of Edward Livingston, it is less surprising to find in it New Orleans imprints of the early nineteenth century—either Livingston's own writings or others published during his residence there. (Not a few of the items bear the name of Eligius Fromentin, Senator from Louisiana between 1813 and 1819.) Mrs. Barton was Livingston's sole surviving child, and many of her father's books became part of her husband's impressive library.

This will account for the presence in the Barton Collection of four works printed by Levy not known to Rabbi Korn, as follows:

1824 Brief of The Case of Beverley Chew, William Emerson, and the Curator of E. Lorrain, dec'd.; Claimants of the proceeds of the Brig Josefa Segunda, &c. Appellees. C. W. Roberts, E. C. Gardner, E. Humphrey, and H. K. Meade, severally Claimants, &c. Appellants. pending in The Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. New-Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy, No. 56, Conti-street. 1824.

2 prelim. leaves, 53 p. 22 cm. Copious ms. revisions.

1824 D'Avezac, Auguste Geneviève Valentin.

Discours prononcé Par A. Davezac, dans La Chambre des Représentans, de L'Etat de la Louisiane, en y proposant le 20 Fevrier 1824, Des Resolutions en faveur Des Grecs. Nouvelle-Orleans: Imprimé par Benj. Levy. 86 Rue Royale. 1824.

17 p. 22.5 cm. Text in English and French on facing pages. Added t. p. (p.[2]): Speech delivered in the House of Representatives of The State of Louisiana . . . By A. Davezac. New-Orleans: Printed by Benj. Levy, 86 Royal-st., 1824.

The author was the brother-in-law of Edward Livingston—*cf.* Dict. Amer. Biogr.

Post 1832 District Court of The United States, Eastern District of Louisiana. Life and Fire Insurance Company of New York, vs. The Widows and Heirs of Nicholas Wilson. [*Colophon*, p. 16:] Printed by Benjamin Levy, New-Orleans. [n.d., *post* 1832]

16 p. 22 cm. Caption title.

1835 Hunt, Thomas.

Introductory Address on the Establishment of The Medical College of Louisiana. By Thomas Hunt, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty. New-Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy, Chartres-street. 1835.

24 p. 22 cm.

In addition, among Rabbi Korn's "Unlocated Imprints," what is probably his No. 305, F. B. Ogden's *Plan of New-Orleans*, is in the Boston Public Library. The work which Rabbi Korn cites from a newspaper advertisement of 27 Feb. 1830 is no doubt a map printed not at New Orleans by Levy but at New York. For title it bears the following dedication: "To General Andrew Jackson and his Brave Companions in arms on the 8th of Jan^y. 1815. this plan of the City of New-Orleans is respectfully dedicated by Fra^s B. Ogden. Jan^y 8th. 1829." Outside the myrtle wreath enclosing the foregoing is the legend "Engraved by Peter Maverick, New York." The map measures 28¼ by 45 inches. It seems more likely that the map was printed at New York, and copies shipped to New Orleans, than that the plate itself was sent to New Orleans for printing by Levy.

More curious, perhaps, among the unlocated works advertised by Levy is one which Rabbi Korn does not list as such which figures, nonetheless, among the "New Books" given in Plate II. The second title, *Tales of the Wild and Wonderful*, will be familiar to readers of *The Book Collector*, owing to discussions there of the possibility that it was written by George Borrow (see the Autumn 1959 issue, pp. 300-06, Query 104). Levy's advertisement offers the first suggestion that the work, whosoever the author, went through three editions in England, let alone being reprinted in America. The number of English editions may well be an exaggeration, but I for one am all too happy to leave this problem to others.

Although Rabbi Korn has not attempted a census of copies of Levy's publications, it may be of interest to record those in the Boston Public Library, in view of their provenance, etc. In that Library are to be found the following items, as enumerated by Rabbi Korn:

No. 127: Livingston-Barton copy.

No. 133: 2 copies, one an author's inscribed presentation copy to the Editor of the North American Review. Collates, not 174 p., but: cover-title, 172 p., 1 leaf.

No. 162: Copy deposited at the Harvard Business School Library.

No. 164: 2 copies, one Wendell Phillips's copy.

No. 171.

No. 201: 3 copies, of which two are in the Barton Collection and were presumably Livingston's.

No. 202: Livingston-Barton copy; collates, not 172 p., but: 170 p., 1 leaf.

No. 203: President John Adams's copy; collates, not 30+2 p., but: 31 p.

No. 205: Author's inscribed presentation copy to George Ticknor.

No. 207: Bound with No. 205.

No. 215: Bound with No. 205.

JOHN ALDEN

The Boston Public Library

News and Notes

Edited by HERBERT CAHOON

The BSA held its annual meeting at the Grolier Club on 27 January, with President F. B. Adams, Jr. in the chair. Dr. William H. Bond of the Houghton Library spoke on "The Supplement to De Ricci's Census: a History and a Prospect," which is now at the printers' but will probably not be ready for distribution until sometime in 1962. Professor Edmund S. Morgan of the Yale University Department of History pointed out the great usefulness to historians of a comprehensive chronological catalogue of Americana, based on a revision and chronological arrangement of Sabin's *Dictionary* and patterned after the John Carter Brown Americana card catalogue. How this colossal project might be undertaken and completed was the subject of considerable discussion. Dr. Clifford K. Shipton, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, was prevented by bad weather from flying to New York to speak on current activities in comprehensive Americana bibliography and long-term future needs in this field. Mr. Thomas R. Adams, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, spoke in his place, and added his own views on a chronological catalogue. No decisions about this catalogue were reached, but a committee of the Society will study the possibility of undertaking it and report at a future date. Dr. Bond was elected to the BSA Council and all officers of the Society were re-elected for another year.



The Mississippi Valley, Midwestern, and Plains and Rockies Regional Groups of the BSA will sponsor a meeting on 10 July at the Rowfant Club in Cleveland. Robert Vosper will speak on "A Pair of Bibliomanes for Kansas: Ralph Ellis and Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick"; David Kaser will speak on Joseph Charless under the title of "A Dagger and Sword Cane: Six Years in the Life of Frontier Printer," and Kenneth Nebenzahl will speak on early American cartography. Lyon N. Richardson, Director of the Western Reserve University Libraries, will preside. Printed announcements will be sent out shortly before the meeting. The American Library Association annual convention will be held in Cleveland from 9 to 15 July, and a meeting of the Rare Books Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries will be held in Oberlin from 6 to 8 July.



The "Childhood in Poetry" collection brought together by Mr. John M. Shaw over a period of nearly thirty years, has found a home at the Florida State Uni-

versity in Tallahassee. In the collection are some five thousand volumes, English and American, as well as many annuals, periodicals, and reference works, and Mr. Shaw believes it to be the largest private library of poems relating to childhood in their original printings. Last December, the Florida State University Library brought out an exhibition catalogue, *The Parodies of Lewis Carroll and Their Originals*, prepared and annotated by Mr. Shaw, in which original or early editions of the fifteen poems parodied by Carroll are described.



At the 27 January meeting of the BSA, Frederick R. Goff presented a progress report on the *Third Census of Fifteenth Century Books in American Libraries* which in its statistical detail gives a most interesting picture of the *Census* in midstream. "Since our last report of 7 Oct. 1960, 1,169 additional entries have been edited and typed. This brings the total to 6,174 entries that are now in final form, ready for printing after numbering. It can now be stated that the compilation is virtually one-half completed, since 12,500 is the estimated total number of entries to be included in the *Third Census*. Alphabetically the finished entries cover the letters A-H, including Hebraica.

"We have been able to maintain a monthly average of approximately 300 entries. If the *Census* can continue to progress at this rate the compilation should be completed by September of 1962. The new *Census* now includes the holdings of 633 owners. To date *Census* records reveal that 1,414 entries not reported in American ownership in 1940 have been recorded. This represents an increase of 12 per cent, which reflects an invigorating growth.

"The following comparison between the number of entries and copies in the letter H of both *Censuses* reflect the changes and additions that have occurred during the past twenty years:

	<i>2nd Census</i>	<i>3rd Census</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Entries	491	567	+76	15
Copies				
Institutionally owned	1387	1875	+488	35
Privately owned	<u>374</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>-134</u>	<u>-35</u>
	1761	2115	354 net gain	20

"If the net gain of twenty per cent in the number of copies owned is maintained consistently throughout the new *Census*, this will mean that more than 42,000 incunabula will be recorded in it, 7,000 more than were recorded in the 1940 *Census*."



A traveling exhibition of the work of the Guild of Contemporary Bookbinders opened in February at the University of Kentucky Library; it will be shown in fourteen different libraries throughout the United States and make its final appearance at the University of Alaska Library in May, 1962. The Guild is the only Society in Great Britain solely devoted to the craft of bookbinding; the work of its members is represented in leading British libraries and has been exhibited in several European countries. A list of the bindings in the exhibition and the traveling schedule may be obtained from Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson at the University of Kentucky Library in Lexington.



Sir Hilary Jenkinson, former Deputy Keeper of the Records, has undertaken a study of the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale (1605-86). He would be very glad to hear of any letters by Dugdale in American libraries; his address is Arun House, Horsham, Sussex, England.



The Indiana University Libraries, with the aid of a grant from Lilly Endowment, Inc., will inaugurate a program 1 July 1961, designed to give intensive instruction to prospective rare-book librarians. The facilities and collections of the Lilly Library will be used as a training center. Two Fellows will be selected for a study program designed to familiarize them with bibliographical methods, the antiquarian book trade, and the organization and management of rare-book and special collection departments in libraries. Any graduate of an accredited library school who desires to specialize in rare-book librarianship may apply for a fellowship. Fellows are required to remain in residence in Bloomington, Indiana, from 1 July through 30 June, engaged in study programs assigned by members of the Lilly Library staff. Each Fellow will receive a stipend of \$5,000 for the twelve-month period, and at the conclusion of the year, Fellows are expected to find employment in rare-book divisions of college, university, and public libraries. Requests for application forms or inquiries may be directed to Mr. Cecil K. Byrd, Associate Director of Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Indiana.

Book Reviews

Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum. Accessions, Third Series—Part 291B: Books in the Hirsch Library, with Supplementary List of Music. London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1959. 542 pp. £2/15/-.

With the publication of this, the second of the two British Museum catalogues devoted to the Hirsch Collection, the contents of perhaps the finest private musical library amassed in the twentieth century are now fully revealed for the first time. Volume 1, published in 1952, dealt with the music in the Hirsch Collection. The present volume contains the literature on music.

The full story of the library of Paul Hirsch, a wealthy German-Jewish industrialist with a passion for music literature, of the first beginnings of his collection and its gradual accumulation throughout his entire lifetime, of its precarious transfer to Cambridge, England, in 1936, out of danger from the Nazi authorities, of its triumphant acquisition by the British Museum in 1946 after the dire threat of sale to an American university library was averted in the nick of time, and of the painful and laborious job of giving it full cataloguing by British Museum standards—this is the fascinating and often dramatic story that lies behind the present volume and its earlier companion. One must turn elsewhere to piece out this story, however, for these two tomes, in their strictly utilitarian austerity, reveal little of that background. Published as part of the regular series of accessions volumes of the British Museum, they are designed to be used in conjunction with the General Catalogue of the Museum, even to being cut up into slips for pasting into working copies of the catalogue or onto file cards. This connection with the regular catalogue of the British Museum has several drawbacks for those who would use the volumes independently. First, the descriptive material is necessarily brief, though most of the essential matter is there. But a far more serious drawback is the fact that cross-referencing by subject is confined solely to those items not already in the British Museum collection. This means, then, that only about half the books about Mozart will be found under the name of Mozart: the rest occur scattered throughout the volume under the names of the individual authors, with the statement “another copy” appended after the author’s name and with only the barest minimum of descriptive cataloguing. The present Hirsch catalogue, then, does not take the place of the four catalogues published by Hirsch himself from 1929 to 1947, for, although it attains the completeness of inclusion that the former lack, it fails in the thoroughness of bibliographical description and in the arrangement by special categories, factors that made these earlier catalogues so useful to the scholar.

The Hirsch library shows a surprising breadth of coverage for the work of a

single collector of private means. Nevertheless it was his pursuit of several particular interests that makes the library unique in certain fields, and prevents it from being merely a hodgepodge. The earlier catalogues published by Hirsch himself highlight far more clearly these special categories than do the British Museum catalogues. The categories include a nearly complete accumulation of printed full scores of operas from the beginning to the twentieth century, early editions of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, a remarkable coverage of lithographic music printing, and a priceless collection of printed theory works, including thirty-seven before 1600 and over 700 from the eighteenth century. Only this theory collection is fully represented in the present catalogue, and only by examining individual author's names can the completeness of its coverage be noted. To trace a few of the outstanding theorists from the beginning of printed material about music, one finds publications of Gaforus represented by eleven items from the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries (including five editions of *Practica musicae* from 1496 to 1512), Zarlino by five and Vincentio Galilei by three items of the later sixteenth century, Berardi by five, Mersenne by eight items of the seventeenth century, and from the eighteenth century there are nine publications by Rameau and a grand total of twenty items from the prolific work of Johann Mattheson.

The great need for the present catalogue is demonstrated by the fact that the great majority of items in it never appeared in Hirsch's own catalogues, which were chiefly devoted to the music in his collection. The books that had been previously listed bear the volume and item numbers of the earlier catalogue. The remaining items are numbered according to a classification system worked out by Hirsch himself and his cataloguer, Käthi Meyer-Beer. The number of listings within each class, ascertainable by the quantity of accession numbers for each, is interesting because it reveals clearly the collector's major interests. The more than 3,200 biographies and studies of composers make up more than half the total items in the catalogue. (One suspects that this reflects also the fact that such studies make up the majority of the books published in the field of music!) Other categories showing great strength include local musical histories (countries, regions, cities), with around 450 items; history of the *Lied*, 215 items; history of instruments, over 200 items; catalogues of dealers and music publishers, over 200 items; theory works after 1800, nearly 140 items; and more than 100 items on liturgy and church music. The nearly ninety entries dealing with paleography and music printing reveal the collector's very strong interest in this less-familiar field.

In such a broad collection as this, one naturally asks just where the boundaries lie. The answer is that Hirsch's interests appear to have included everything pertaining to the art music of Western Europe from the beginning of printing, with

special emphasis on the German composers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He showed little interest in folk and popular music, primitive and oriental music, or music of the Western Hemisphere. American authors are seldom represented except when their works include some significant contribution to the study of European art music. The languages also show the limits of the collection: only those stemming from the main musical nations of Western Europe—Latin, German, French, Italian, and English—are represented, and one surmises that Hirsch limited his collection to the languages with which he was himself familiar. One does not lament, of course, for the fields missing from his library. In fact, one might wish he had concentrated his interests a little more narrowly and built up a few more specialized collections as fine as those of the *Lied*, of Mozart, of opera scores, and of lithographic music printing. Since it is these specialized collections that were represented in his own earlier catalogues, one may say that the real cream of his library was already well known to the scholarly world before the British Museum publications: their value lies more in their having placed under full bibliographical control the entire Hirsch collection than in their having made known many important items hitherto unlisted.

ALMONTE C. HOWELL, JR.

University of Kentucky

BÜHLER, CURT F. *The Fifteenth-Century Book. The Scribes; the Printers; the Decorators*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1960. 195 pp. \$5.00.

This volume contains the text of three lectures which Dr. Bühler delivered, in slightly modified form, at the University of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the A. S. W. Rosenbach Fellowship in Bibliography during April of 1959. The author chose for his subject the fifteenth-century book. Few scholars and bibliographers are as qualified as Dr. Bühler to discuss this topic with the authority and the profound knowledge that he has gained through a career devoted to the books he knows so well, and the bibliographical sources which interpret their meaning and importance.

The first lecture deals with the themes that the printed book and the manuscript during the latter half of the fifteenth century coexisted in relative harmony, that the scribes adjusted to the competition of the printing press in a number of ways, and that there is substantial evidence that every manuscript ascribed to the period is potentially a copy of some incunable.

In the second lecture the printers are discussed—who they were, where they

came from, their successes and more often their failures, and the kinds of books they printed. Dr. Bühler devoted his final lecture to the decorators, including those professionals who took the books as issued from the press and added artistic borders, initials, and occasionally miniatures, the printers and the materials they used to embellish or enhance individual texts or copies, the rubricators, the wood engravers, and finally the binders.

In each lecture the author has gone directly to the heart of the matter, and drawing on his wide experience has not only modified many older conclusions but also presented a number of new ones. Incidental information is added where necessary to flavor the essentials. These lectures are a synthesis of thorough bibliographical scholarship, presented in highly readable style, and it is a source of gratification that they have been issued so promptly after their delivery. A few well-chosen illustrations appear at the end of the text.

Each section is well documented in typical Bühler fashion with the pertinent sources which he consulted. For the first part devoted to the scribe there are no less than 187 detailed notes of reference; for the second lecture (the printers) 181 citations, and for the decorators there are 149. In fact the bibliographical notes occupy 90 pages, eleven more pages than are devoted to the text of the lectures themselves.

It is therefore quite evident that this work is as much a bibliography of the subject as it is a synthesis, and as such it deserves to occupy a place of distinction among the bibliographies in this field. In a sense it will serve as a worthy compliment to Konrad Haebler's *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde*.

FREDERICK R. GOFF

The Library of Congress

CLAIR, COLIN, *Christopher Plantin*. London: Cassell & Company Ltd., [1960]. xv, 302 pp. 16 plates. £3/3/-.

There can be no doubt about Christopher Plantin's position in the history of printing and Colin Clair has written a book which deals with the master printer, his work, and his influence on printing and publishing. Although Plantin's importance has long been recognized by scholars and students, there has not been available, until now, a comprehensive account in English about the printer who was designated by the King of Spain as "archi-typographus."

Students of printing history are aware of the multitude of editions and have seen praised the various productions issued from Plantin's shops, from the small emblem books of Alciati and Sambucus to the monumental *Biblia Polyglotta*, which Timperley has reported as "the eighth wonder of the world." Readers

of Mr. Clair's account will find pertinent details about Plantin's origins, his achievements, his courageous recovery despite tragedy and near catastrophe, his influence on and relationships with artists, writers, and fellow craftsmen, all presented clearly and with much necessary documentation. Anyone reading the book will have no difficulty understanding why this famous printer is still considered to be pre-eminent among his contemporaries, so much so that no publisher since 1589 has disputed the truism that Plantin "laid the foundations of the great business of publishing and showed that books could be well made even when produced in quantity" (p. 235).

Although Mr. Clair gives brief footnotes at the bottom of the pages (using familiar symbols) he also adopts the method of presenting notes at the end of the text for each chapter, numerically arranged, following the "Epilogue" and the "Appendix" (pp. 239-87). The "Bibliography" is topically arranged, but within each section, the entries are neither alphabetically nor chronologically listed. An "Index" occupies pages 293-302 of the book. DeVinne's article (*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1888) is not in the Bibliography, but some readers may wonder why the author did not include two other books by DeVinne, one of nearly a hundred pages (published by The Grolier Club, 1888) and the other printed by the Grabhorn Press (published in San Francisco, 1929) especially as Mr. Clair quotes from one of them. DeVinne is cited two other times, p. 230 (where he is quoted) and p. 234, but no footnotes are given in either case.

The choice of illustrations used for the sixteen plates is excellent and the reproductions (with one or two exceptions) are generally very good. The line cuts and half-tones are admirably printed, while the ornamental vignettes and initial letters used to decorate the text at the chapter openings and endings are appropriate and decorative. Some purists might complain that there is no indication about the actual sizes or the amount of reduction or enlargement of the originals reproduced in the book, especially for those shown opposite pp. 33, 49, 128-29, 144, 192-93, and 208. Measurements of actual type are given in millimeters for one plate (opposite p. 209), but this is the only case where such useful information is presented. Such bibliographical niceties are expected when one is paying a stiff price for a work of scholarship, although such details are usually overlooked in less pretentious works.

Other readers besides the reviewer may be curious as to why the plan of no indenting for paragraphs was adopted for a book of this kind. The text pages are somewhat disturbing, and there seems to be no positive advantage in this innovation. This reviewer has a preference for the traditional design, and he feels that this infraction of one of the accepted canons of taste in typography is not a satisfactory solution to the problem.

There are some typographical errors ("Henrick" van den Keere on the cap-

tion to the plate opposite p. 208) as well as certain *minutiae* that tend to detract from the excellence of the design and production of the volume: several "work-ups" (pp. 88 and 235), and at least one "widow" (typographical) in the book (p. 165) besides the actual widow known to have been left by Plantin. The binding material and workmanship are not top quality. The paper shows a disturbing tendency to curl; and it is so translucent that it is unsuitable for a work of this nature, since the "show through" is noticeable to a fault, especially on leaves where illustrations and ornamental devices are printed.

Plantin himself was always aware of the hazards of being a printer and publisher, for he wrote in a petition to the city magistrates (1577) saying: "To be a printer does not suit everyone. It does not suit the man to whom it does not come by nature, or by a kind of divine inclination, added to constant and resolute toil." This was in an age when it was permissible for "each workman to bring in a quart of wine or beer before noon and a similar quantity in the afternoon" (p. 220), a practice which in more recent times is highly questionable, if not entirely forbidden. The reviewer, as well as most managers of printing houses, would hate to contemplate the kinds and numbers of errors that might be allowed to occur in books of today if we were as lenient in this respect!

Plantin's printing house may have been, as Mr. Harry Carter has expressed it, "the spearhead of typographical modernity" (p. 52); but librarians and printers of our own day consider the examples from his presses as being far above mediocrity, and some of them are recognized as among the greatest books produced in Europe since the mid-sixteenth century. Mr. Clair's contribution is a valuable and useful summary of the career of the printer whose name will always be associated with the sign of the Golden Compasses, and whose motto, *Labore et Constantia*, still stands as an admirable one for any serious craftsman.

H. RICHARD ARCHER

Chapin Library, Williamstown, Massachusetts

COOK, OLAN V., comp. *Incunabula in the Hanes Collection of the Library of the University of North Carolina*. Enlarged edition. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1960. xviii, 180 pp.

The seven hundred and thirty-two incunabula here catalogued owe their presence in the library of the University of North Carolina to the munificence of the Hanes family. The task of assembling a really representative collection of incunabula in so recent a period as the last thirty years is no easy one, and it is obvious that resources which are not unlimited have been laid out with con-

siderable care and to great advantage. Nearly eighty items are single leaves or fragments, and in the case of books prohibitively expensive or unprocurable in their entirety this is a sensible and satisfactory method of representation. Specimens of the work of 324 printers from 57 different cities is no mean achievement, and the educative value of such an assemblage must be considerable. The quite substantial number of books in the vernacular is especially a matter for congratulation, and also the more than respectable fraction of books which are not in the British Museum *Catalogue*. Certain classes of books are naturally somewhat thinly represented, especially English incunabula, of which there are four single leaves, a Caxton indulgence (Duff 209) and copies of the Caxton Gower of 1483, and the Wynkyn de Worde Higden of 1495. The *editiones principes* of the Greek classics seem all to be wanting, and, while the 1488 Homer has now become a very costly book, the Aldine Aristophanes or Hesiod are still fairly easily procurable at prices which have risen far less steeply than those of many books of less permanent and intrinsic value: certainly to an outside reader of the catalogue the filling of this class would seem to merit a degree of priority.

The catalogue demands a less appreciative reception than the collection. It is marred by a distressing number of misprints and errors, particularly in the Latinity, and it is a pity that the aid of the Department of Classics, which, we read in the introduction, has made use of the collection's early editions of Livy, was not enlisted to expunge such solecisms as "epistolurum," "Statuta Moguntinensis," "Scurtantes," "sexuts," "Troniana," "Jambilichus," "Decretun," "aeteritatis," "Biblia German," and so on. One can be too pedantic in feeling anguish over such things, but over a hundred observed errors in punctuation, Latinity, and spelling are surely too many in a catalogue emanating from a learned library and bearing the imprint of a University press: and while I am in captious mood may I also deplore the use of the deckle edge in a reference book designed for quick consultation? I trust however that this rather faint praise for the catalogue will not obscure my very real admiration for the skill and bibliographical scholarship which has gone into the assemblage of a very interesting collection.

A. N. L. MUNBY

King's College Library, Cambridge

ROSENBLOOM, JOSEPH R. *A Biographical Dictionary of Early American Jews, Colonial Times through 1800*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1960. xii, 175 pp. \$10.00.

American Jewish historiography, like the writing of most sectarian and

minority histories, was for many years in the hands of amateur scholars. These have been men of goodwill and great enthusiasm, but their works have shown a lack of academic discipline. They never had to submit their books or articles to the critical eyes of an examining professor or the note-checking editor of a learned journal of standing. Most of the writings came out under the auspices of the author's favorite organization, in periodicals, and were published by societies more eager to print something than determined to maintain standards.

With a growing recognition on the part of general American historians of the importance of the variety brought to the mainstream of American culture by the diversity of origin and belief, a greater sense of responsibility is being displayed by many sectarian and minority historians. They have come to realize that they are writing for more than an audience of fellow-Catholics, fellow-Norwegians, fellow-Negroes, or fellow-Jews. They understand that they must rise to the generally acceptable standards of accuracy, clarity, coherence, and substantive worth, if they are to be worthy of the respect of those whose respect they seek.

Rabbi Rosenbloom has come up from the valley, but did not continue his climb to the peak. It is too bad that he did not receive his training in a more demanding school, that he never served under such punctilious masters of the detail as Jackson, Bowers, Blanck, Shipton, Boyd, Labaree, Bell, or Lewis. Anyone who attempts a biographical index is a brave man; anyone who attempts one without training under or the advice of a martinet is a foolhardy one. From an impressive list of monographic material and from such original sources as were available to him in manuscript and photographic reproductions at the American Jewish Archives at Cincinnati, Rabbi Rosenbloom has listed the names and careers in brief of some 4,000 Jews who were in North America by 1800. Such a biographical index is only as valuable as the scrupulous care and completeness with which it has been compiled within the limitations of available printed and manuscript sources.

My unhappiness with this book is not due to my finding angels-on-a-pinhead errors (I have made, and will continue to make, such errors myself), but rather to a general carelessness which may be acceptable elsewhere but would not pass muster at Harvard, the Antiquarian Society, or Huntington. It is too bad, because Rabbi Rosenbloom's dictionary is a brave book and to one fully sophisticated in American Jewish historiography a valuable one. But he has not used his sources fully, nor been consistent in the scope of his entries, nor has he differentiated between sources which are known to be questionable and those which can be substantiated by documentary evidence.

Since my *History of the Jews of Philadelphia*, written with Maxwell Whiteman, is one of the monographic sources cited, I feel that it is fair to compare Rosen-

bloom against *WW*, as he abbreviates that source. I find Ephraim Abraham listed briefly as "An Indian trader in Pennsylvania in 1774," with the source given as *WW*, 70. However, *WW*, 95, 133, 418, and 419 tell the additional story that Abraham enrolled with Jacob I. Cohen in the Northern District City Guards in Philadelphia in 1777, that he was in Charleston in 1778 (so was Cohen), and that he died before August, 1783, when he was described as a "Virginia Merchant," whose estate was in Cohen's hands. It is stated on the authority of *WW*, 446, that Moses Wallach received a gift from Mikveh Israel before 1800; on the same page of *WW* appears the name of Abraham Gumpert, a subscriber to the congregation in 1799-1800, whom Rosenbloom does not list.

We are told that Mordecai Levy was a merchant in Philadelphia in 1773 and died 29 Oct. 1783. A reference to *WW*, 395, shows that he was listed in the 1769 tax lists, and *WW*, 421, records his will made out 1 Oct. 1786. Furthermore, his importance to the Philadelphia Jewish community was his service as the ritual butcher, no mention of which is made. Israel Myers is said to have been in Philadelphia in 1782 and *WW*, 419, is given as support: *WW* cite merely a letter from Hyam Salomon to Myers of 1783 and give as their source Marcus, who prints the letter in full, showing that Myers was in New York. John Prager, Rosenbloom states solely upon the evidence of *WW*, 436, was a businessman in Philadelphia about 1784: *WW* said only that John Prager was treated by Dr. Rush in 1796-99. Mark Prager, Jr. and Martin Prager, listed separately, are quite conclusively one person; the only important fact given by Rosenbloom about Mark, Jr.—that Washington dined with him in 1787—comes from the diary of Mrs. John Warder, where he is called Martin.

There is nothing more difficult than sorting out men of the same name about whom little of a consecutive nature is known, but this sorting out, when it can be done, is the responsibility of the compiler. Rebecca Franks³ is "Probably the daughter of John Franks, she was in Philadelphia in 1799," and *Coldoc*, 83f, is given as the authority. There is no John Franks listed by Rosenbloom. The information that John Franks was in Philadelphia in 1769 (*WW*, 51) is put under John, Jr. Furthermore, *Coldoc* says that another brother Moses may have been "A patriot during the Revolution," which information Rosenbloom gives without any mention of paternity. Rosenbloom has his Moses Franks,² the son of David Franks, in the Bahamas; *Coldoc* has Moses Franks, the son of John, in the West Indies in 1799. There has been no correlation of the material used.

The name Isaac Levy gets twelve entries, a number of them based on notes in private hands and hence not subject to checking. However, Rosenbloom's Isaac,⁶ "a merchant who lived in New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston,"

came to Philadelphia in 1737 with his brother Nathan Levy and according to the authority cited, may only have been in Boston on business. Isaac,⁶ the brother-in-law of Jacob Franks, is surely the same as Isaac,⁹ whose trips to London were concerned with business involving Jacob Franks, according to the authority cited by Rosenbloom for the latter. And where is the Isaac Levy, whose death is noted by *WW*, 396, as having taken place in 1768? Just before leaving the Levys, it should be noted that Hetty,¹ the granddaughter of Nathan, is identical with Hester,³ the daughter of Benjamin; and that Ezekiel¹ and Ezekiel,² as suggested by *WW*, 96, were one and the same. And where is Abraham Levy (*WW*, 96, also) who was wounded at Valley Forge? Surely some mention should have been made that Abraham Levy,⁵ described only as a trader who came to Philadelphia with his family in 1768, was a Philadelphia resident of at least fourteen years, a Hebrew teacher, ritual butcher, and merchant.

Rabbi Rosenbloom lists a number of names as "In Philadelphia in 1786," giving as his source the Mikveh Israel archives. Presumably, this refers to a list of subscribers to Mikveh Israel of 1786-87. Why then do not Solomon Abraham Moses, Moses Jacobs, or Abraham Van Oettinger, whose names appear in that list, appear in Rosenbloom? Why does Reuben Raphael, who also appears on the list, have as his entry only, "In Philadelphia in 1797"? Also on the list is Moses H. Myers, who is said to have been in Philadelphia in 1782 upon the notably unreliable statement by Morais that he was "among the original members of Mikveh Israel." Myers is not on the list of 1782, but he was a subscriber in 1786.

My survey has been haphazard. An entry-by-entry check of Rosenbloom's entries could probably disclose scores of similar inconsistencies. It is too bad that after the amount of work which the author unquestionably performed that he did not use a system more inflexibly rigid, and hence more to be relied upon. What we want in this kind of a biographical dictionary are (when available) birth and death dates, parentage, marriage, earliest appearance in American location, duration of residence in each place (not confused with casual business trips elsewhere), and the significant facts of a career in brief. We can expect not only the gathering of data, but the sifting and sorting of that data. A biographical dictionary which is merely an index of indices can be, and in this instance is, frequently confusing. Let us hope that Rabbi Rosenbloom has kept his notes, so that at his leisure he may give us a revised edition.

EDWIN WOLF 2ND

The Library Company of Philadelphia

STEWART, JAMES MCG. *Rudyard Kipling, a Bibliographical Catalogue*. Edited by A. W. Yeats. Toronto: Dalhousie University Press and University of Toronto Press, 1959. xv, 673 pp. \$20.00.

Every Kipling collector, student, or enthusiast should be familiar with *Rudyard Kipling, a Bibliographical Catalogue* as the bibliography of the greatest Kipling collection. It was assembled by "the master Kipling student of his generation" over a period of nearly fifty years. The "Editor's Preface" states that this work "does not purport to be a scientific bibliography but is rather a bibliographical catalogue that strives to approach bibliographical accuracy." Mr. Stewart began without the background of scientific bibliography but studied that subject in order to catalogue his vast collection systematically. He offered to place these notes at the disposal of Mrs. Flora V. Livingston if she intended to revise her *Bibliography of the Works of Rudyard Kipling*. Since Mrs. Livingston's failing sight did not permit her to undertake this task, Mr. Stewart started his own bibliography, a work that extended over twenty years and was nearly completed only two years before his death on 11 Feb. 1955. The manuscript was edited by Professor A. W. Yeats before the Stewart Collection was permanently lodged at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The statement that the Stewart Collection is "the most comprehensive [Kipling] library ever assembled by an individual collector" indicates the practical value of the bibliography. By way of example, the collector of unauthorized editions of Kipling's works will find Appendix F invaluable, not only in its completeness but also for the alphabetical list of publishers of unauthorized editions. Since new evidences of literary piracy will turn up from time to time, this compilation falls short of completeness, but this fact does not impair its usefulness at the present state of Kipling studies.

The bibliography of the Stewart Collection illustrates the versatility of Rudyard Kipling. The late Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler stated in his preface to *A Summary of the Work of Rudyard Kipling* that "... Mr. Kipling somewhere and somehow has something that appeals to every man, woman or child; to every act, profession and occupation, to every mood, to every feeling and to every experience." The bibliography of the Stewart Collection fully illustrates Admiral Chandler's comment. There are settings from rural England to India, the Grand Banks, and New England. Interpretation of human nature ranges from the hilarious humor of "Brugglesmith" to the infinite pathos of *Without Benefit of Clergy*, or from the remarkable "The Man Who Would Be King" to such original and absorbing stories as "The Tomb of His Ancestors" and "A Deal In Cotton." Again and again the Stewart Collection illustrates the versatility of Kipling's genius, from public addresses to delightful children's tales, from balladry to the immortal "Lord Roberts."

The usefulness of the appendices is a special virtue of this work. Those on "Works in Anthologies and Readers" (C), "Collected Sets" (D), "Musical Settings" (E), and "Unauthorized Editions" (F) are the most complete compilations for these subjects. Minor omissions and inadequacies detract in no way from the ultimate value of this work.

The prefaces of the author and the editor are contributions of permanent importance to Kipling literature. In every respect the catalogue of the Stewart Collection deserves a full measure of superlatives.

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TORONTO. PUBLIC LIBRARY. *A Bibliography of Canadiana, First Supplement; Being Items in the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, Relating to the Early History and Development of Canada*. Edited by Gertrude M. Boyle assisted by Marjorie Colbeck, with an Introduction by Henry C. Campbell. Toronto: The Public Library, 1959. 333 pp. \$7.50.

Ever since the publication in 1935 of *A Bibliography of Canadiana*, students of Canadian history and librarians have owed a debt of gratitude to the compilers, Miss Staton and Miss Tremaine, and to the sponsor and publisher, the Toronto Public Library Board. The more of this sort of debt we incur, the better, and the same sponsor (with a new pair of editors) has now added to it by publishing the present supplementary volume.

"Staton and Tremaine," now augmented by this first supplement, is still the basic bibliography for the period. The fact that it does not go beyond the holdings of one library should not be allowed to mislead those unfamiliar with it. The Toronto Public Library's collection is remarkably rich—so much so, indeed, that until now bibliographers of Canadiana have been concerned little, if at all, about replacing "Staton and Tremaine," but rather about dealing with the years after 1867.

This is not to say that other, overlapping bibliographies are superfluous. Peel's *A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953*, to mention only the first example that springs to mind, has (considering only what it lists up to 1867) its distinct and essential place in that it ranges over many collections. The Chief Librarian of Toronto himself points out in his introduction to the supplement that his library's emphasis in the collection of Canadiana is now mainly on the Ontario area and on Toronto in particular, an emphasis that is reflected in the imprints appearing in the work. In 1935 Toronto stood almost alone in possessing a respectable Canadiana collection and felt obliged to aim at inclusiveness; the development of many other collections now allows it to specialize, but this in

turn has begun and will continue to alter the unique place its bibliography has held.

The original work contained 4,646 items covering the period 1534 to 1867, omitting certain classes of material, among them books of Canadian verse, school readers, and sermons. Space has been found in the supplement for these omitted classes, along with material acquired since 1934; the 1,640 items bring the cumulative total up to 6,286. The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation as the tenth province has resulted in a broader definition of "Canadiana" and the inclusion in the supplement of Newfoundland material.

The original alphabetical arrangement under year of publication has been retained, with a serial number for each item and an author, subject, and title index.

The standard of accuracy achieved by the original volume is indicated by the "Errata to 1934 bibliography" appearing in the supplement, which turn out to consist of twelve revisions of catalogue entries, and the supplement appears to maintain a similar standard. A typographical error discovered in the index is mentioned here only as a help to purchasers of the volume: In the third entry, "1810" should read "5810." Useful notes, which are sometimes fascinating or amusing as well, accompany many entries, and twenty facsimiles add variety and interest.

To the reviewer's inexperienced eye, the clear, appropriate, and pleasantly varied typography does credit to the printer, the University of Toronto Press. Unfortunately, on many pages of the review copy considerable variation in the blackness of the impression detracts from the excellent general effect.

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BRIEFER MENTION

Anna Seghers, Leben und Werk, ein Literaturverzeichnis (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 40 pp.) is a guide to the most important work of Anna Seghers (Netty Reiling, Mme. Laszlo Radvanyi). There are resumés of her major books and short stories, a selective list of her periodical and newspaper articles, a selective list of biographical and critical articles, a chronological list of German editions of her work, and a title index. Biographical and critical data appear at the beginning of the pamphlet.

Werner Blumenberg's *Karl Kautsky's literarisches Werk; eine bibliographische Übersicht* ('s-Gravenhage: Mouton, 1960; 158 pp.), a publication sponsored

by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis of Amsterdam, is a definitive bibliography of the most productive and, in the opinion of many, the most creative Marxist thinker of modern times. A fragmentary list of Kautsky's literary production was compiled by C. Huber, the librarian of the Institut für Sozialforschung in Frankfurt/Main, for the Kautsky-Festschrift, *Karl Kautsky zum 70. Geburtstag* (Berlin: J. H. W. Dietz, 1924; 159 pp.; special number of *Die Gesellschaft*), edited by H. Hilferding; and while it contained some 450 numbers, it was still a vastly better job than the list of some 168 titles put together by Kautsky himself in his autobiography in *Die Volkswirtschaftslehre der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen*, vol. I (Leipzig: F. Meiner, 1924; pp. 150-53). Blumenberg has listed 1,783 pieces of Kautsky's authorship and eighty-seven books and articles about him. There are separate indexes of names and subjects and indexes of publications in foreign languages (by language and number in the main alphabet). Blumenberg's bibliography is a cornerstone for modern social science research.

Otto Bucher's bibliography of sixteenth-century Dillingen imprints (*Bibliographie der deutschen Drucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts. I. Dillingen*; Vienna: Walter Krieg Verlag, 1960; 283 pp.; *Bibliotheca bibliographica* v, 1) is the first volume of an ambitious series which will ultimately be a comprehensive bibliography of sixteenth-century German imprints. It will be included in vols. v-viii of the *Bibliotheca bibliographica* and will have the sub-series title of "Bibliographie der deutschen Drucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts." Immediately subsequent numbers will cover Altenburg, Erfurt, Mainz, Worms, and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder (Slubice). Bucher's monograph is appropriately introduced by a study of Sebald Mayer, the first Dillingen printer (1550-76), and there is also a shorter essay on Mayer's son and successor, Johann (1576-1615). Under each of the Mayers their printed work is arranged chronologically and each title is described in detail, with full collations, references to critical and bibliographical literature, and locations. There is an index of authors and editors and other names that appear in titles and dedications.

Josef Benzing's *Bibliographie der Schiften Johannes Reuchlins im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert* (1960; 50 pp.; *Bibliotheca bibliographica* xviii) is a 500th anniversary monument to Reuchlin's birth in Pforzheim in 1455. Benzing has listed and described fully, with collations, references to the literature and locations, all editions (155 in all) of Reuchlin's works which appeared in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are indexes of titles, authors translated, and places of publication.

Wolf Mueller's *Bibliographie des Kaffee, des Kakao, der Schokolade, des Tee und deren Surrogate bis zum Jahre 1900* (1960; 227 pp.; *Bibliotheca bibliographica* xx)

is a bibliography of the literature of coffee, tea, chocolate, and cocoa through four centuries. It is arranged alphabetically by author, and the entries are generally abbreviated, although there are biographical and bibliographical notes when needed. Each of these subjects needs individual treatment; and when this is provided, Mueller's bibliography will be expanded substantially.

Edward Callan's *An Annotated Check List of the Works of W. H. Auden* (Denver: Alan Swallow, 1958; 26 pp.) lists some 300 entries, all quite abbreviated. A few errors may be noted: item 25, 1944 is the correct date of publication, not 1945; item 96, "Commonweal," not "commenweal"; item 108, 1946 is the correct date, not 1947; item 183, "Literary," not "Literrary." The London edition of *Tennyson, an Introduction and a Selection* (Phoenix House, 1946) should have been noted. The longest section is the seventh, "Articles and Reviews in Periodicals and Newspapers," with 170 entries. Callan's work is useful, but it is not the definitive Auden bibliography.

The Gotshall Collection in the New York State Library (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1960; 111 pp.; New York State Library, *Bibliography Bulletin* 84) records the somewhat miscellaneous collection of the late William C. Gotshall, bequeathed to the state of New York in 1935. It is significant that Mr. Gotshall also left \$35,000 to the State Library. This generous bequest enabled the library to buy some scarce source materials on New York history (e.g., the Philips collection of New York colonial laws). There are useful indexes to binders (nineteenth- and early twentieth-century English and American) and illustrators; but the original collection is lusterless.

The *Journalistisches Handbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik* (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 488 pp.) is a guide to journalism and publishing in East Germany. More important for us, however, are the full lists of serials in East Germany and the selective ones for other Communist countries, the selective bibliography recommended for East German writers, and the lists of learned societies, press agencies, universities, and government agencies. Unfortunately, there is no index.

Annemarie Willers' *Die Kunst des Schreibens; Alphabete mit Anwendungen* (Dresden: Verlag der Kunst, 1959; 2d ed.; 50 pp.) is a short guide to lettering. The thirty-four pages of examples illustrate the fundamental genres, and the ten pages of introduction and definition provide a sound introduction for the beginner. Both the historical and the technical aspects of calligraphy receive adequate attention.

Gottfried Rost and Helmut Schulze, *Der sozialistische Realismus in Kunst und*

Literatur; eine Empfehlende Bibliographie (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 128 pp.) provides an intelligible survey of the Communist approach to literature and art. More than a thousand entries on literature, art, theater, film, and music, in classified order, give a picture of the arts as seen beyond the Elbe. There is a full author index.

The second edition of the *Repertorio bibliografico delle traduzioni* (Rome: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, 1960; 173 pp.) includes six more countries than the first edition. It covers translations (less comprehensively than the *Index translationum*) and lists a general selection of books of Italian interest published in all major countries. It is an effective, even though selective guide to the role and the influence of Italian culture in the twentieth century.

Raymond Tanghe, ed., *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies* (Toronto: Published in Association with the Bibliographical Society of Canada by the University of Toronto Press, 1960; 206 pp.; \$10.00) records 1,665 bibliographies of Canadian subjects. It is arranged in classified order (twenty-nine categories) with an index of compilers. The book also bears a French title, *Bibliographie des bibliographies canadiennes*, and the occasional brief annotations are in the French or English, depending on the language of the original. Rules of inclusion are strictly defined. Thus dealers' catalogues, card indexes, and bibliographies included in a monograph or periodical article are omitted. A large number of items included are manuscript bibliographies done by Canadian library school students, and apparently many are available on microfilm. The universal scope of this bibliography of bibliographies will make it useful in specialized collections as well as general ones.

Der Schriftsteller Heinrich Böll; ein biographisch-bibliographischer Abriss (Cologne and Berlin: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1960; 2d ed.; 111 pp.) is a collection of essays by and about Böll and a bibliography of his writings and critical literature on him. In the latter section there are short-title lists of books (all editions), short stories in periodicals and anthologies, articles in periodicals, and radio plays. Böll's translations are not listed by title; only the countries in which translations of his work have appeared are noted. The list of critical articles and reviews of Böll's books is comprehensive.

Robert F. Munn's *Index to West Virginia* (Charleston: Education Foundation, Inc., 1960; 154 pp.) is a comprehensive author and subject index, in a single alphabet, to twelve West Virginia magazines ranging from 1871 to the present. *West Virginia History* was omitted, since it has a good index of its own and since its inclusion would have made the *Index* so large that publication would have been financially impossible. Munn's *Index*, Delf Norona and Charles

Shetler's *West Virginia Imprints, 1790-1863*, and Shetler's *Guide to the Manuscripts and Archives in the West Virginia Collection* are the fundamental bibliographical guides to West Virginia history, and all three are products of the librarians of the University of West Virginia. Few other state university libraries have done as much for the collection and bibliographical analysis of source material on regional history.

Ragnar Sandgren's *Register över Sveriges Geologiska Undersöknings publikationer 1858-1958* (Stockholm, 1959; 330 pp.; Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, *Årsbok* LIII [1959], No. 1) is a comprehensive index of publications of the Swedish Geological Survey. The main section is a subject and topographical index in a single alphabet, and there are also numerical lists of the various series and an author index. In view of the importance of geological survey publications for local history and for other fields of science, comparable checklists for geological surveys of other jurisdictions, regional and national, would be most welcome. Sandgren's compilation could serve as a legitimate model.

Ester Pastorello's comprehensive checklist of *L'epistolario manuziano; inventario cronologico-analitico, 1483-1597* (Florence: Leo S. Olschki, 1957; 349 pp.; *Biblioteca di Bibliographia Italiana* xxx) has now been logically followed by an appendix, *Inedita Manutiana 1502-1597* (*ibid.*, 1960; 586 pp.; *Biblioteca di Bibliographia Italiana* xxxvii). Using the same numbers that appear in the inventory, Miss Pastorello has published some 550 letters, mostly to the Manuzio family, but also including twenty letters written by Paolo and ten by Aldus the younger. About two-thirds of the letters are philological in content. All are relevant for the family's biography. Each letter is identified, and pertinent literature is cited. There is a full index of names. As a source for the study of the Manuzio and of typographical and general cultural history of the sixteenth century, the family letters are of primary importance. Miss Pastorello has pulled together the loose ends and made the whole field much more accessible.

The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences 1826-1961 (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1960; 99 pp.) edited by G. Rožsa, chief librarian, is a history and description of one of the great research libraries of Central Europe. Founded by Count István Széchenyi in 1826, one year after the establishment of the Academy, the library has accumulated some 870,000 volumes and a major collection of manuscripts and unusual printed books. Richly illustrated and well documented with a list of basic literature on the library's history, this monograph is a model for descriptions of similar older collections. There is a supplementary list of libraries of thirty-eight research institutes attached to the Academy, with total holdings of a half-million volumes.

Sovietica, a series of publications of the Ost-Europa Institut of the University of Fribourg (Switzerland), is edited by J. M. Bocheński. Published by D. Reidel in Dordrecht, Netherlands, the first two numbers (both 1959) deal with modern Soviet philosophy and are so entitled, *Bibliographie der sowjetischen Philosophie*. The first number is an alphabetical author index (with full citations under each author) of the *Voprosy Filosofii* for the period 1947-56. The second number includes Russian monographs in philosophy, 1947-56, and books and periodical articles, 1957-58, including articles not only from the *Voprosy Filosofii* but also from the *Filosofskie Nauki* and other serials. The first number has an author and subject index to the *Voprosy Filosofii* for 1947-56, and the second number contains an index of names for both of the first two numbers.

Josef Hemmerle's *Sudetendeutsche Bibliographie 1949-1953* (Marburg/Lahn: Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, 1959; 323 pp.; *Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde Ost-Mitteleuropas* 42) carried on a rich bibliographical tradition of Sudeten German culture. After 1929 bibliographies on Sudeten German culture have appeared in the *Sudetendeutsches Jahrbuch*, the *Mitteilungen* of the Verein für die Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen, and the *Zeitschrift für Sudetendeutsche Geschichte*, but the end of an era came in 1945. In the first volume of the *Stifterjahrbuch* (1949) a selective bibliography on Sudeten German culture by H. Preidel and R. Schreiber for 1945-48 appeared. Hemmerle's comprehensive bibliography carries on where Preidel-Schreiber stop, and he proposes to continue his bibliography at regular intervals in the future. The entries are arranged in classified order, and there are indexes for (1) persons (as authors and subjects) and anonymous articles and (2) places.

Two manuals on the care of books, each on a different level, have come from the Russian empire. The Laboratoriâ Konservatsii i Restavratsii Dokumentov of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. has issued a basic manual on preservation and restoration of books and manuscripts, *Metodicheskoe posobie po rezhimu khraneniâ dokumental'nykh materialov rukopisei i knig* (Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1960; 44 pp.). Enemies of books, mycological, entomological, and climatological, are identified; and methods of combatting them are prescribed in exact terms. No comparable manual exists in a western European language. On a different level the *Buchpflegefibel* (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 2d rev. ed.; 80 pp.) provides strictly practical guidance for the care of ordinary trade books of the twentieth century. Although books in public libraries and other circulating collections must be subjected to heavy use and certain types of markings, it is nevertheless possible to protect them from abuse. The *Buchpflegefibel* contains practical information for marking, shelving, and repair of modern tradebooks.

The rather unfortunate segregation of theological libraries from general libraries in Anglo-Saxon America has cut us off from ready access to many titles that are often fundamental for literary and historical studies. Missiology is perhaps the best example. Livinus Vriens' *Critical Bibliography of Missiology* (Nijmegen: Bestelcentrale der V. S. K. B. Publ., 1960; 128 pp.; *Bibliographia ad usum seminariorum* E2; \$3.25) is part of a series edited by the Dutch Association of Monastic and Seminary Librarians for advanced theological students. This general introduction to the bibliography of missiology is arranged in classified order with an index of authors and anonymous works. There are some 300 basic titles in all major languages. There are introductions to each section, and the annotations provide critical evaluations and give references to reviews and related studies. The first volume of the English edition of the *Bibliographia ad usum seminariorum* (E1) is Th. A. Wismans and L. Brinkhoff, *Critical Bibliography of Liturgical Literature*, which is now in print. Further volumes will deal with the bibliography of canon law, psychology, sociology, and Biblical literature.

Among recent publications of the National Széchényi Library a particularly important one is *Haydn Compositions in the Music Collection of the National Széchényi Library, Budapest* (Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1960; 168 pp.). The Haydn Collection of this institution, a distinguished body of material from various sources (clearly outlined in this catalogue), is carefully described in three major sections: autographs, contemporary manuscript copies, and contemporary printed documents. The Library's current bibliographical series *Új Bibliográfiai Füzetek*, describes in bibliographical terms major foreign influences on Hungarian culture. It includes four titles: I, Sándor Kozocsa, *Mickiewicz Magyarországon* (1955, 64 pp.); II, Lidia F. Wendelin, *Mozart in Ungarn* (1958, 203 pp.); III, Albert Gábor et al., *Schiller Magyarországon* (1959; 334 pp.); IV, Lidia F. Wendelin, *Kinai-Magyar bibliográfia* (1959; 334 pp.). Other bibliographies are in preparation on Goldoni, Mark Twain, and G. B. Shaw in Hungary. The Library's annual volume of essays and studies, *Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Évkönyve*, contains a number of titles of substantial interest to bibliographers, for example, in the 1958 (i.e., 1959) volume: G. Borsa, "An Unknown Edition of the *Breviarium Strigoniense*"; I. Kecskeméti, "Eine Unbekannte Musikhandschrift von Johann Joseph Fux"; J. Fazakas, "Die Bibliographie der ungarischen Literatur über Papiergeschichte"; and E. Windisch, "Les dernières années de Jacob Ferdinand Miller."

The fourth volume of the *Bibliographia historica hungariae 1825-1867* (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1959; 675 pp.), edited by G. G. Kemény and L. Katus, deals with the history of non-Magyar peoples associated with the Hungarian kingdom. The some 30,000 entries are arranged in classified order; and,

while nearly all are in Magyar, there are highly detailed tables of contents in English, Russian, German, and French. There is also an author index. For all aspects of the history and culture of the Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Croats this bibliography is an essential tool. While it is pointed primarily at the mid-nineteenth century, it is also retrospective. The enormous productivity of the Hungarians and their bibliographical diligence make Budapest and its libraries a focal point for all studies of Central European history.

The fourth volume of the *Bibliographie der deutschen Bibliographien* (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 252 pp.), compiled in the Deutsche Bücherei, offers a rich perspective of bibliographical activity in the Germanies. The arrangement is alphabetical by subject, and there is a classified list of the catchwords. Another important bibliography compiled by Hanns Berndt and Siegfried Günther at the Deutsche Bücherei is the *Bibliographie der deutschen Hochschulschriften zur Chemie; ein systematisches Verzeichnis der in den Jahren 1957-1958 an deutschen Universitäten und Hochschulen eingereichten Dissertationen und Habilitationsschriften* (Leipzig: VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1960; 261 pp.; *Sonderbibliographien der Deutschen Bücherei*, 23). The list includes 2,631 titles arranged in classified order with an author index. Since most of these dissertations are available only in typescript or in technical journals, this new number in the series of special bibliographies will be a welcome addition to the bibliographical apparatus of technology. It is to be hoped that it will be continued in subsequent years.

Budapest szocialista fejlődése 1945-1959; bibliográfia, I. kötet (Budapest: Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár, 1960; 383 pp.) is a detailed bibliography of Hungarian publications relating to all aspects of the rise of Marxian socialism in Budapest. In over 3,000 entries there is a chronological account of the political and social history of Hungary in the last decade and a half, with special attention to economics, sociology, cultural activities, and sports during the period. There is no author index.

Another chronological bibliography from the Ervin Szabó Library is *Budapest a tanácsköztársaság idején az egykorú sajtó tükrében* (Budapest: Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár, 1959; 214 pp.). This mimeographed bibliography, arranged chronologically, describes the 1919 revolution in Budapest from accounts in contemporary newspapers.

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